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62-33 The
Bollwinkle Seed
Company
LIMITED
GARDEN
GUIDE
1913

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



521-525 Dumaine Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Home Garden Collections

THE amateur gardener, not familiar with the different kinds, will find these collections a simple solution of the problem of selection. While the prices of collections are much lower than the regular list, we use only seeds of the highest quality, but being enabled to put them up during leisure time, the saving goes to the buyer. No change will be made in the assortment. Orders can immediately be filled.

SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN, Price 50 Cents, Prepaid

1 pkt. Beet	1 pkt. Peas	1 pklt. Parsnip
1 pkt. Cabbage	1 pkt. Muskmelon	2 pkt. Radish (long and turnip).
1 pkt. Cauliflower	1 pkt. Watermelon	1 pkt. Tomato
1 pkt. Carrot	1 pkt. Onion	1 pkt. Turnip
1 pkt. Cucumber	1 pkt. Parsley	
1 pkt. Lettuce		

MEDIUM VEGETABLE GARDEN, PRICE 50 Cents, Prepaid

½ lb. Peas, Early	1 pkt. Cauliflower	1 pkt. Egg Plant	1 pkt. Onion
½ lb. Peas, Late	1 pkt. Carrot	1 pkt. Kohl Rabi	1 pkt. Parsley
½ lb. Beans, String	1 pkt. Celery	1 pkt. Leek	1 pkt. Pepper
½ lb. Beans, Wax	1 pkt. Sweet Corn	1 pkt. Lettuce	1 pkt. Pumpkin
1 pkt. Beet	1 pkt. Corn Salad	1 pkt. Muskmelon	1 pkt. Turnip
1 pkt. Cabbage	1 pkt. Cucumber	1 pkt. Watermelon	2 pkt. Radish (long and turnip)
			1 pkt. Tomato

LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN, \$2.50 Prepaid

1 lb. Peas, Early	1 oz. Carrot, Danvers	1 oz. Lettuce, Curled	2 oz. Radish, long
½ lb. Peas, Early	1 pkt. Celery	2 pkt. Muskmelon	2 oz. Radish, turnip
1 lb. Beans, String	½ lb. Sweet Corn	1 pkt. Watermelon	1 pkt. Rhubarb
½ lb. Beans, Wax	2 pkts. Cucumber	1 pkt. Mustard	1 oz. Spinaca
1 oz. Beet	1 pkt. Corn Salad	1 pkt. Onion, white	1 pkt. Squash
1 pkt. Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt. Egg Plant	1 pkt. Onion, yellow	1 pkt. Tomato, early
1 pkt. Cabbage, Early	1 pkt. Kohl Rabi	1 oz. Parsley	1 pkt. Tomato, late
1 pkt. Cabbage, Late	1 pkt. Kale	1 oz. Parsnip	1 oz. Turnip, white
1 pkt. Cauliflower	1 pkt. Leek	2 pkt. Pepper	1 pkt. Turnip, yellow
1 oz. Carrot, Long	1 oz. Lettuce, Head	1 pkt. Pumpkin	1 pkt. Sage
			1 pkt. Thyme

COUNTRY HOME COLLECTION, Price \$4.00

Sent by Express prepaid free to any express office in the U. S.

1 lb. Peas	1 pkt. Corn Salad	1 pkt. Pepper, Sweet Mountain
1 lb. Peas, Amer. Wonder	1 oz. Cucumber, White Spine	1 oz. Pumpkin, Mammoth Tours
1 lb. Beans, 6 Weeks	1 oz. Cucumber, Long Green	2 oz. Radish, Scarlet Turnip
1 lb. Beans, Golden Wax	1 pkt. Egg Plant, New York	2 oz. Radish, French Breakfast
1 lb. Beans, Ky. Wonder	1 pkt. Endive, Green Curled	1 oz. Radish, White Icicle
1 oz. Beet, Eclipse	1 pkt. Kale, Dwarf Curled	1 pkt. Salsify, Sandwich Island
1 oz. Beet, Edmund Blood Turnip	1 oz. Lettuce, Big Boston	1 oz. Spinach, Prickly
1 pkt. Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. Lettuce, Iceberg	1 oz. Spinach, Round
1 pkt. Cabbage, Winningstadt	1 oz. Muskmelon, Rockysford	1 oz. Squash, Hubbard
1 pkt. Cabbage, Succession	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Hackensack	1 pkt. Squash, White Bush
1 pkt. Cabbage, Drumhead	1 pkt. Okra, White Velvet	1 pkt. Tomato, Earliana
1 oz. Carrot, Long Orange	1 oz. Onion, Bermuda	1 pkt. Tomato, Stone
1 oz. Carrot, Danvers	1 pkt. Onion, Red Wethersfield	1 oz. Turnip, Fur. Top, Strap Leaf
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball	1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Danvers	1 oz. Turnip, Golden Ball
1 pkt. Celery, Gold. Self-blanching	1 oz. Parsley, Moss Curled	1 pkt. Sage
1 lb. Sweet Corn, Stowells	1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown	1 pkt. Thyme
1 lb. Sweet Corn, Early Mammoth	1 pkt. Pepper, Cayenne	1 pkt. Sweet Marjoram

GERMINATION TEST.

Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

Will H. Jones

I N presenting our Annual Catalog, we desire to thank our customers for the largely increased patronage we have again enjoyed during the past year. This constantly increasing trade which it has been our good fortune to enjoy is the best evidence of the fact that our seeds and methods of business are alike satisfactory

and profitable to our customers. Our constant aim is to furnish only seeds and supplies that are strictly first class in every way.

We wish all of our customers a prosperous New Year and respectfully solicit a continuance of your orders.

Most sincerely yours,

The Bollwinkle Seed Company, Limited.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS

READ BEFORE ORDERING.

**MISTAKES AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS WILL BE AVOIDED
IF YOU WILL CAREFULLY READ THE FOLLOWING:**

WRITE PLAINLY. When Ordering write your Full Name very plainly, giving Post Office, Express Office or Freight Depot as case may be, to which you wish the goods sent. If an order wherein we have been given the full and correct address is lost in the mails, we will replace same, but if lost through faulty directions given us, we cannot duplicate it free. When shipments are made by express or freight, our responsibility ceases after we have obtained a clear receipt from the transportation companies.

SEND MONEY. Remittances should always accompany the order, and may be sent at our risk by Post Office Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Two-cent stamps will be accepted in amounts up to one dollar. All mail orders for Mexico or other foreign points should be registered.

C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order. We cannot send C. O. D. orders for amounts of \$1.00 or less.

SEEDS BY MAIL. Prices on half pound and one pound include postage or expressage prepaid. When sent otherwise deduct ten cents per pound or fraction thereof.

To orders for Mexico figure 12 cents per pound.

PLANTS. All plants will be sent by express at the purchaser's expense, unless otherwise ordered. Packages not exceeding four pounds may be sent by mail. When

express charges are prepaid there is a special rate of eight cents per pound to any part of the United States. It is advisable, therefore, when ordering plants, to send enough money to cover mail or express charges. **NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.**

OUR NURSERY STOCK is strictly first class in every particular and free from disease and insect pests. An inspector's certificate to that effect accompanies all shipments.

ORDER EARLY. It is important that you order as soon after receipt of this catalogue as convenient. You will then be sure of having your seeds when you want them. Orders are filled as received in rotation; you help us maintain our quick service by ordering early.

LARGE AND SMALL ORDERS. Dealers and truck gardeners using seeds in large quantities will save money by writing us for prices. Small Buyers will find their order for one packet handled with the same care and promptness as a large purchase.

GUARANTEE. Look carefully for the cause before making a complaint. Success depends as much upon the proper planting, soil, water, weather, etc., as upon the seeds. Every possible care is taken in the selection of the seeds we offer, but no warranty, expressed or implied is given, either as to name, description, or other matter. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be at once returned.

Spraying No Longer an Experiment, but a Recognized Necessity.

No subject has been more widely and thoroughly studied the past fifteen years than has that of spraying. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, we are now in possession of much valuable information relative to the destruction of the various pests that the grower must combat.

In spraying for gnawing insects, as the Colorado beetle and the codling moth, such poisons as Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead are used almost exclusively.

FORMULAS!

PARIS GREEN AND WATER

To Destroy Potato Bugs

Paris Green	½ pound
Fresh Lime	1 pound
Water .....	.50 gals.

For puncturing insects, such as plant lice, scale, insects and the chinch-bug Kerosene Emulsion is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory preparations.

KEROSENE EMULSION

To Destroy Aphides on Rose Bushes, etc.

Kerosene Oil .....	.2 gals.
Rain Water	1 gal.

Soap

Dilute before use with 9 parts water.

For fungus pests, such as potato blight, scab of apple and the various mildews, the following are considered among the best formulas:

BORDEAUJ MIXTURE

For Potato Blight

Copper Sulphate .....	.5 pounds
Fresh Lime .....	.5 pounds
Paris Green, for leaf eating insects .....	.6 oz.
Water, 1 barrel .....	.50 gals.

LIME-SULPHUR.—The best remedy for San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also one of

ARSENATE OF LEAD

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons water. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

the best summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer, dilute with 20 to 30 parts of water. Per quart can, 40c; 1 gal. \$1.00; 5-gallon can, \$4.50.



SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S.—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Price, 1-pound carton, 15c; 5 pounds, \$30c.

PARIS GREEN.—A poisonous insecticide in powdered form, for insects which chew. When applied as a powder, use one part Paris Green to 100 parts plaster or flour. As a liquid, one pound Paris Green to 150 to 300 gallons water. If used on fruit trees, add one pound quicklime. One-fourth pound, 12c; ½-pound, 18c; 1 lb., 30c.

THRIP JUICE.—For mealy bugs, scale, thrip, codling moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc. Per pint, 65c.

TOBACCO POWDER.—Cheaper than snuff, and quite as effectual. A sure remedy for Green Fly. 1 pound, 10c; 5-lb. package, 40c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

FISH OIL SOAP.—(Commonly known as Whale Oil Soap.) An excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark; also used for smearing on tree to prevent worms crawling up. Per lb., 15c; 2 pounds, 25c; 5 pounds, 50c.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate

Water

For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate

Quick lime

Paris Green, for leaf-eating insects

Water, 1 barrel

To prevent potato rot, 6 lbs. copper sulphate is used instead of four.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.

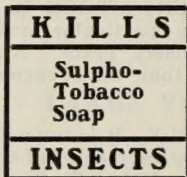
Copper carbonate

Ammonia

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL
AND INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE
TO
KILL



REVIVES
PLANT
LIFE

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes 1 1-2 gallons prepared solution.	10
cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.	
8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution.	20
cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.	
10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution.	By
Express, \$3.00.	

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons water. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

How, and When to Spray.

PLANT	1st Application	2nd	3rd	4th
BEAN—Anthracnose.	When blossoms appear, spray with Bordeaux	10 days later repeat	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution	Repeat last if necessary
CABBAGE—Worms aphid	When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion or Paris green	If worms or aphides are present, repeat if plants are not heading, using emulsion for aphid	If aphides persist or worms reappear use kerosene emulsion, if plants are not heading	After heads form, use a saltpetre for worms, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, emulsion for aphides
GRAPE—Flea-beetle Fungous diseases	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green	As soon as fruit has set, repeat* of 10 to 14 days	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux mixture if disease is present
NURSERY STOCK Fungous diseases.	When buds burst, Bordeaux	Repeat at intervals		
PEAR—Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling moth.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green	10 to 12 days later, repeat	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux
PLUM—Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases, curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green*	10 to 12 days later repeat	10 to 20 days later Bordeaux
POTATO—Beetle, scab, blight.	For scab, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz in 16 gal. of water, 90 minutes	When beetles or their larvæ appear, Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gals of water	Repeat whenever necessary	When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tuber, Bordeaux
QUINCE—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green*	10 to 12 days later, repeat	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY Anthracnose, rust	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate before growth starts	When new canes are one foot high, spray with Bordeaux mixture	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution	When crop is gathered remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture
ROSE—Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphid.	Mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur, mixed with water to a paste.	Black spot. Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate	Red spider; Kerosene emulsion to under side of foliage	Aphis, Kerosene emulsion
STRAWBERRY—Rust.	Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris green	When fruit has set, Bordeaux* or weak copper sulphate solution	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to kept longer	
TOMATO—Rot and blight, worms	When first fruits have set, Bordeaux	If disease appears, repeat* or use weak copper sulphate solution	If necessary, spray with weak copper sulphate solution.	

EXPLANATION—Whenever an asterisk (*) is used it cautions against spraying with poison while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food; while the number of applications recommended will be found in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice. ALWAYS STRAIN INGREDIENTS USED INTO THE SPRAYER TO AVOID CLOGGING THE SPRAYER.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS, SUITABLE FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATE,
IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE FOUND.

IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL OTHERS; IF WE DON'T, TELL US.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

BEAN.

Blight Bacteriosis.—Makes large dead spots on leaves.

Remedy.—Rotate crops; use clean seed; burn plants from infested field after harvest.

Pod-Spot.—Makes brown or black pits or scab on pods, stems, leaves and seed. Carried over from one season to another in seed.

Remedy.—Select, for seed, pods free from disease; disinfect seed by soaking 2 hours in ammoniacal copper carbonate solution or by dipping them in Bordeaux mixture. *Spray plants with Bordeaux when they come up, again 10 days later, and when pods have set.*

Rust.—A foliage disease, producing reddish brown spots on both sides of leaves.

Remedy.—Rotate crops and burn plants from infested fields after harvest.

Weevil.—This insect attacks pod of growing plant and breeds in stored seed.

Remedy.—Fumigate seed for 24 hours in tight box with carbon bisulphide, teaspoonful for every cubic foot of space in box. *Keep fire away from fumes.*

CUCUMBER.

Leaf Blight or Rust.—Several fungous diseases cause dead spots on leaves of Cucumbers, Melons, etc., often causing great damage in wet seasons. Fruit fails to ripen perfectly.

Remedy.—Practically all foliage diseases can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture every two weeks.

Nematodes.—Microscopic worms that feed on roots of plants in greenhouse.

Remedy.—Sterilize soil with steam; get special directions.

Root Rot.—Often serious in greenhouse where Cucumbers follow Lettuce that has been affected with rosette.

Remedy.—Drench soil with formaldehyde, 3 to 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water; use one gallon per square foot of area.

Squash Bug.—Large rusty-black bug, often known as "stink bug;" lays yellow eggs on under sides of leaves; the young injure plants by sucking sap.

Remedy.—On small scare cover plants with netting until well started. Plant squash early as traps. Destroy eggs. Burn plants when crop is gathered.

Striped Beetle.—Yellow and black beetle which feeds on leaves and tender stems.

Remedy.—On small scale cover plants with netting until large enough to resist attack. Plant plenty of seed so that some plants will be left.

Must with lime or road dust scented with carbolic acid or turpentine. *Where plants are grown in hotbeds spray them with 2-250 Bordeaux just before moving to field. Spraying with 3 pounds arsenate of lead in 2-5-50 Bordeaux has also proven effective.*

Wilt Disease.—Bacterial disease that causes sudden collapsing of plants. Carried to healthy plants by insects.

Remedy.—Spraying not helpful. Remove diseased plants. Destroy beetles.

MUSKMELON.

(See under Cucumber.)

POTATO.

Black-Leg.—Causes stems to rot at base.

Remedy.—Plant seed from clean fields. Disinfect seed Potatoes as for scab.

Blight.—Premature spotting and dying of leaves in early blight; late blight caused by downy mildew fungus.

Remedy.—Spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every two weeks.

Colorado Beetle.—

Remedy.—Spray with arsenate of lead or Paris green. *Combine this with Bordeaux when possible.*

Flea Beetle.—Small flea-like insects that make small holes in leaves.

Remedy.—Same as for Colorado beetle.

Scab.—Disfiguring black scabs render tubers unmarketable.

Remedy.—Soak seed Potatoes 1 hour in corrosive sublimate or 2 hours in formalin. See formulas for proportions.

TOMATO.

Leaf Blight.—Several fungous diseases cause spots on leaves and fruit; often called "rust."

Remedy.—Spray with Bordeaux in plant bed and repeat ever three weeks in field.

Nematodes.—(See under Cucumber.)

White Fly.—Small fly that attacks Tomatoes, Cucumbers and other plants in greenhouse.

Remedy.—Fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas; get special directions.

FERTILIZERS.

Cotton Seed Meal.—A good fertilizer for all crops. Pound, 15c., postpaid. For 100 pounds, \$2.00.

Pure Bone Flour.—For top-dressing lawns, house-house-plants, etc. Pound, 10c.; 5 pounds, 25c.; 25 pounds, \$1; 50 pounds, \$2; 100 pounds, \$3.50. If sent by mail, add 10c. per pound.

Nitrate of Soda.—A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Fine for lawns. By express of freight, pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 75c.; 50 pounds, \$2.25; 100 pounds, \$5.00.

Coarse Bone.—Slow but permanent in action indispensable in preparation of grapevine borders or for fruit trees or bushes. Five pounds, 25c.; 50 pounds, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$2.25; 200-lb. sack, \$4.00; per ton, \$35.00.

Vegetable Grower.—The best fertilizer for all truck and garden crops. Analysis: 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 5 per cent ammonia, 5 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pound sto the acre. Price, 100 pounds, \$2.



Makes Flowers Flourish

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."

REFERENCE TABLES.

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

GARDEN SEED.

	Seed for one acre.	Seed for a 100 ft. row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drill) ..	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pt.
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangel	7 lbs.	6 ozs.
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	
Brussels Sprouts ..	4 to 6 ozs.	
Cabbage, outdoor	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.	....
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	½ oz.	....
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills) ..	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, sweet (hills) ..	8 qts.	1 pt.
Corn, pop (shelled) ..	3 qts.	1 pt.
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg Plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills) ..	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills) ..	2½ lbs.	2 oz.
Mustard	2 lbs.	....
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion Seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion Seed, for sets ..	50 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bu.	3 qts.
Pepper .....	....	½ oz.
Potatoes	10 bu.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tobacco	2 ozs.	....
Tomato (in frame) ..	3 ozs.	....
Turnip (drill)	2 lbs.	....
Turnip (broadcast) ..	3 lbs.	....

MILLETS.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound.
Japan	25	15
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50	8 to 10
German or Golden	50	25 to 35
Hungarian	48	25 to 35

GRASSES.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound.
Bermuda	40	2 to 3
Bromus Inermis	14	30
English Perennial Rye ..	20	30 to 40
English Blue	14	20 to 30
Italian Rye	20	30 to 40
Johnson	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue (Pasture) ..	14	20 to 25
Kentucky Blue (Lawns) ..	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	12 to 15
Red Top—solid seed .....	..	6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Timothy	45	10 to 12

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

Approximate quantity to plant one acre.	
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bu.
Onion Sets, Tops	4 to 6 bu.
Potatoes, Irish	10 to 12 bu.
Potatoes, Sweet, Plants	12,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Quantity to sow Pounds.	to one acre.
Barley	48	1¼ to 1½ bu.
Beans, Navy	60	1½ to 2 bu.
Beans, Soja	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52	1 to 1¼ bu.
Cane Seed, for sugar	50	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed, for fodder	50	30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Chufas	40	¼ bu.
Corn, Field	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56	1 bu.
Cow Peas	60	1½ bu.
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	50	½ to 1 bu.
Oats	32	1½ to 2 bu.
Peas, Field	60	1½ to 2 bu.
Peanuts	22	2 bu. in pods.
Pumpkins, common field ..	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56	1 to 1½ bu.
Speltz	40	1½ bu.
Sunflower	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Wheat, spring or winter ..	60	1¼ to 1½ bu.
Egyptian Wheat .....	..	1½ bu.
Vetches, spring or winter ..	50	1 to 1½ bu.
Velvet Beans	60	½ bu.

REFERENCE TABLES—Continued.

CLOVERS.

	Weight per Bu.	Quantity to sow to one acre. Pound.
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	60	20 to 30
Alsike or Swedish.....	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr (hulled)	60	12 to 16
Burr (hulled)	15	12 to 16
Crimson or Scarlet	60	8 to 10
Espersette	32	20 to 30
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GARDEN SEEDS TO GERMINATE.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON TREES TO ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	Number Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number Plants.
12x 1-inch...	522,720	36x36-inch...	4,480
12x 3-inch...	174,240	42x12-inch...	12,446
12x12-inch...	43,560	42x24-inch...	6,223
16x 1-inch...	392,040	42x36-inch...	4,148
18x 1-inch...	348,480	48x12-inch...	10,890
18x 3-inch...	116,160	48x18-inch...	7,790
18x12-inch...	29,040	48x24-inch...	5,445
18x18-inch...	19,360	48x30-inch...	4,356
20x 1-inch...	313,635	48x36-inch...	3,630
20x20-inch...	15,681	48x48-inch...	2,723
24x 1-inch...	261,360	60x36-inch...	2,901
24x18-inch...	15,520	60x48-inch...	2,178
24x24-inch...	10,890	60x60-inch...	1,743
12x 1-inch...	522,720	36x36-inch...	4,480
30x 1-inch...	209,088	8x 1-foot...	5,445
30x 6-inch...	34,848	8x 3-foot...	1,815
30x12-inch...	17,424	8x 8-foot...	680
30x16-inch...	13,068	10x 1-foot...	4,356
30x20-inch...	10,454	10x 6-foot...	726
30x24-inch...	8,712	10x10-foot...	435
30x30-inch...	6,970	12x 1-foot...	3,630
36x 3-inch...	58,080	12x 5-foot...	736
36x12-inch...	14,520	12x12-foot...	302
36x18-inch...	9,680	16x 1-foot...	2,722
36x24-inch...	7,260	16x16-foot...	170

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECKONED FROM THE DAY OF SOWING SEED.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood.....	150
Cabbage, Early	90 to 110
Cabbage, Late	135 to 150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Egg Plant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 140
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

TERMS:

All sales subject to loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of our crops, and contingencies beyond our control. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs; we send out, and we will not be, in any way, responsible for the Crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds; plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce Plant, Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground; plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower; sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce; Celery for bleaching can be sown now but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants

and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant extra Early Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley; sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip, Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Turnips; set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop; sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEED.

JANUARY.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Rape and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnips and Stock Beets.

FEBRUARY.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH.

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet and Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for winter stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton, Milo Maize, June Corn.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued.**JUNE.**

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Sorghum, Millet, Kafir Corn, etc.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex, Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats.

SEPTEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf

Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats.

OCTOBER.

Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats and Wheat.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, etc.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED.**JANUARY.**

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candy tuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rose Montana, Nasturtium and Evening Glory, and in the greenhouse in pots Begonia, Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc. Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs, plant Gladiolus and Tuberoses, bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verbena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobia Scandens, Rose Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberosa bulbs.

MAY.

Follow instructions for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

In the field, orchard and flower garden, nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

SEPTEMBER.

During this month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Poppy and Sweet Peas. Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calleopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm. When thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again. Place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which have come up, then sow the seeds.

SOIL.

Almost any soil will grow good truck if properly drained and fertilized, but a loamy top soil, with a good clay sub-soil is considered the best for all purposes. There are certain crops that do best on heavy soil, while others thrive best on a lighter soil. Cabbage, for instance, requires a heavy, damp loam to obtain best results, while snap beans, melons and cucumbers, do best on a lighter, dryer soil. Again, the season has much to do with the getting best results from any crop, as during a drouth the low, damp soil would make the best growth, while the upland would suffer; while this order would be reversed during a prolonged wet season. This, of course, any practical farmer understands. The growing of a truck crop and its cultivation differ very little from the growing and cultivation of the staple crops, the main features are WHEN to plant and WHAT to plant. Care should be taken, however, in all cases, not to plow or work the land too wet. Wet ground excludes the air and prevents the action of the atmosphere on the soil which is necessary to make plant food available, but must be allowed to dry out from natural cause, and not by cultivation.

CLEARING THE LAND.

By all means clear your land of stumps and trees; they are expensive tenants and pay no rent. Labor for farm purposes is getting less and less to be relied upon, and even if plentiful, is expensive as compared with the use of improved tools. One man and a pair of good horses will do more effective work in one day than several men with hoes will do in a week. Vegetation grows very rapidly in our climate and must have attention or the crop will be over-run with grass and weeds. Again, stumps and trees prevent drainage by damming up the water between the rows, and this is one thing to be avoided in order to be successful in growing truck crops. Small seeds will not germinate when the soil is soggy, hence the importance of thorough drainage. Nature has so blessed us with a climate as to enable

us to grow more than one crop a year from the soil, so the average farmer will not be required to cultivate so large an area, and what land he cultivates he can well afford to have it clear of all obstructions. A farm of 20 acres in this section can be made to produce, with proper care and attention, as much as 100 acres in a less favored locality; in fact, our most successful truckers have never cultivated more than 20 to 30 acres. Before one crop is harvested, another is planted, and by observing details as to cultivation, one crop will in no wise interfere with the other.

RAISING VEGETABLES FOR SHIPPING.

Truck growing can not be made to pay without frequent and easy means of shipment to good markets.

Therefore, the land selected for growing truck (which includes all perishable vegetables) must be fertile, well drained and convenient to railroad or steamboats.

The only exception is where lands are so located that crops can be grown when the climate prevents their maturity elsewhere, except under glass.

The truck farmer must carefully plan his crops to mature at a time when the demand is good and the supply scanty.

The most money is to be made out of crops which can be shipped to Northern markets where and when they are scarce and in demand.

"Hitting the market" is simply a phrase attributing to luck that which is nearly always the result of a carefully planned campaign for the farm work. Crops of vegetables cannot be grown in most localities without competition, but if the work is well planned, and economically executed, there will be a margin of profit to the grower.

Large profits must not be expected from a small patch. In this day of large enterprises, profits increase more than proportionately to the size of the crops. More than ten times as much money is made on a ten-acre lot of a well-planned crop than on one acre equally well tilled. The economy of cultivation and planting; the saving in freight; the necessity of selecting the best markets; the preparation for proper packages and shipments, all tend to increase the profits and to secure a more active demand among the buyers, and higher selling price for the crops produced.

HOW TO PACK VEGETABLES FOR SHIPMENT TO NORTHERN MARKETS.

ASPARAGUS—Boxes holding one dozen bunches, by express, in carloads, bushel boxes may be used.

BEETS—Beets are tied in bunches about 4 beets to the bunch and may be shipped in hampers or bushel boxes without ice. If packed in barrels they should be well iced. Beet shipping in car lots, must be shipped in refrigerator cars, well iced, as they are very apt to heat.

CABBAGE—By express, or carloads, standard open crates.

CAULIFLOWER—Cauliflower should be shipped in bushel boxes without ice, or barrels well iced, by express.

CELERY—By express, bushel boxes holding 3 dozen bunches each, each bunch containing 12 plants of celery.

CUCUMBERS—In the first part of the season cucumbers may be shipped by express in bushel boxes, hampers or barrels. No icing is required by express shipments. In car lots cucumbers may be shipped in barrels or bushel boxes in a well-iced, refrigerator car.

CORN—Sweet corn is very apt to heat in transit and must be shipped in small packages like hampers or bushel boxes. If shipped in barrels green corn must be well iced.

EGG PLANT—By express, bushel crates or hampers, by carloads.

LETTUCE—Shippers at this point have all their lettuce packed in barrels, well iced. Lettuce in barrels may be shipped by express. In car lots lettuce can only be shipped in well-iced, refrigerator cars.

MELONS, CANTALOUPEs—By express, standard crates holding 45 melons. Carloads, the same.

MELONS, WATER MELONS—Water melons can only be shipped in carload lots with any degree of success and profit. Water melons should be loaded in ventilated cars. Clean stock cars are as good as any. Never load in a dirty car. Have about 10 inches of hay or straw on bottom of car. Place every melon carefully and snugly in its place, commencing at the ends of the cars and finishing at the doors. Allow no one to walk over the melons. Load the car about one-half full or less in height. When loading carefully examine every melon for soft places. Throw out every one that shows any defect. It is better to throw the melon away at loading than to throw it away at the receiving point after paying freight charges on the melon.

MUSTARD—Mustard, by express, should be shipped in barrels, well iced.

OKRA—Okra is best shipped by express in 1-3 bushel boxes or ½ bushel baskets.

ONIONS—Onions should only be shipped in crates or barrels. It is a risky business to ship onions in sacks. Use regular bushel or standard crates.

PARSLEY—Ship parsley only in hampers, bushel boxes or barrels. When shipped in barrels it must be well iced with cracked ice throughout the barrel in layers.

PEAS—English peas should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes or hampers. Peas are very heatable and should not be shipped in very large packages.

PEPPERS—Green peppers should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes, by express.

POTATOES—In the first part of the season Irish potatoes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express with profit. Later in the season in car lots, ventilated barrels also may be used.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes should always be shipped in barrels or sacks, by express or car lots.

RADISHES—Radishes are a difficult crop to ship, as the tops are very apt to heat and spoil the sale of the radishes. Radishes may be shipped in bushel boxes, by express. When shipped in hampers or barrels they must be well iced with cracked ice put in layers in the barrels.

SPINACH—Spinach can be shipped in bushel boxes and barrels by express. If shipped in barrels have barrels well iced with cracked ice.

STRING BEANS—By express, use 1-3 bushel boxes and ½ bushel baskets. Carloads, 1-3 bushel boxes, bushel crates or hampers may be used.

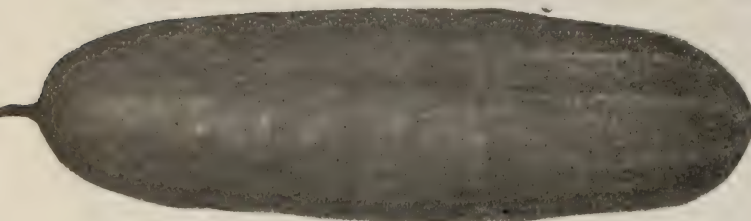
TOMATOES—The standard crates for tomatoes, in car lots or express shipments, or either, the 6-basket or 4-basket crate.

TURNIPS—Turnips with the tops should only be shipped in barrels by express well iced.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

NEW KLONDIKE CUCUMBER.

An attractive dark-green Cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy, producing fair crops under such favorable conditions as



cause many other sorts to fail; holding its attractive color and crispness for a long time; size just right for a slicing cucumber. Quite firm when small, making an excellent pickling sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

THE STONE TOMATO.

The Greatest Canning Tomato in the World.

We venture to assert that more of the Stone Tomato is annually being grown than any other half dozen varieties taken together. This variety has obtained immense popularity with canners, Southern growers and market-gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. Its shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Nobody finds any fault with this variety, but all speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding qualities, its unequaled firmness, or some other of its good points. Its shape, color and quality adapt it to the fancy trade. Pkts., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

LARGE ALGIERS CAULIFLOWER.

A famous late variety, producing fine, large, solid white heads. It is a strong grower and a sure header, if its growth does not become checked. A favorite with the Cauliflower growers in this section. Our supply of seed of this variety comes direct from the growers in France. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00.

THE CHAYOTE, VEGETABLE PEAR OR MIRLITON.

Also called One-Seeded Cucumber by botanists; belongs to the family of Gourds. Rapid climber and can be trained to climb fence or trellis. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish; may be cooked in several different ways. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, not prepaid.

ALL SEASONS CABBAGE—A GRAND VARIETY.

We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger (about double the size), and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during the summer. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

WATSON WATER MELON.

This melon was introduced in Georgia five years ago, and to-day is considered one of the best melons that have been grown in that section. It is of the long green variety, with small white veins running over the rind. The rind is thick, consequently it is a good shipper for long distances. The meat is very red and of excellent quality. Our seed of this



melon has been grown on a farm of 700 acres. No other variety of melon is grown on this farm, consequently the seed has no chance to get mixed with other varieties. We had one of these melons sent us from Georgia this summer and found it one of the finest melons we have ever seen, and we recommend it to our customers who want a first-class melon, especially for shipping purposes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

HOODOO MUSKMELON.

HOODOO—A new orange-fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon, and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkably blight resisting and very productive. Fruits small and of uniform size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending practically over the entire surface. Rind thin, yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant markets. Flesh very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

NEW HODSON WAX BUSH BEANS.

This variety is a remarkably rank grower, sturdy and productive, and thus far has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Daxis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, while the color is clean, bright yellow, making them very attractive. The Hodson Wax pods are brittle and tender, of fine texture and pleasant flavor. They are free from fibre, and, if picked when they should be, are stringless. The variety will be a boon to the market gardener and trucker on account of its vigor and productiveness, and its freedom from blight and rust, while the fine table quality of the long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Packet, 10c.; pt., 25c.; quart, 49c. Prices, not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

Probably Better Known and More Largely Planted Than Any Other Variety. The Market Gardener's Favorite.

Heads of good size, just right for the market gardener. Very solid, with broad leaves; the best for outdoor or for forcing. Color light green, very attractive. We have made a specialty of this variety and have a stock of the most desirable and popular Lettuce that cannot be surpassed. Oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs. for \$4.50.

The Bollwinkle Seed Company's Vegetable Specialties.

CUCUMBER, DAVIS' PERFECT.



Cucumber—Davis' Perfect.

A variety of recent introduction, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness, thus fixing a perfect type. In color, it is a dark glossy green, when grown outdoors. In fact, it resembles a hothouse plant. Shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. It is almost seedless for one-third of its length, from the

stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slicing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed. The quality of the meat is excellent. It is enormously productive, and sells for double the price of any other outdoor-grown cucumber, thus a great money-maker for those engaged in growing outdoor cucumbers for market. The hothouse product, likewise, brings a better price than the ordinary stock of forcing varieties. Every grower, whether for home consumption or for market, to be "up-to-date," should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

LONGFELLOW GREEN POD BEANS.

This new Bean combines many of the attractive qualities of different varieties or dwarf green podded Beans grown with great profit in the South. The plant is extremely hardy and early, growing a vigorous, compact, sturdy bush from 12 to 14 inches high. The pods are borne profusely and are very large and extremely handsome in appearance. The beautiful green pods average in length six and one-half inches. These pods are slender and almost perfectly round, slightly curved. The color is a rich dark green, and the pod, while of excellent table qualities, is sufficiently fine grained and firm as to make it a splendid and profitable sort to ship to distant markets. It is becoming very popular in the South, being grown more and more every year. Everywhere this Bean has been tried, growers say it is the best green pod Bean they ever planted. It is ready to gather in fifty days after planting. Pkt., 25c.; qt., 50c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

TENERIFFE GROWN BERMUDA ONION.

Crystal white wax. Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to Northern markets every spring, and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Oz., 25c.; 1-4 lb., \$.00; 1 lb., \$.310.

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER.

This Cucumber is rightly named. Of but recent introduction, it is creating a furore among the large truck growers of the South. It is the earliest and best dark green white spine Cucumber. Fabulous returns per acre are reported from the marketing of this Cucumber, which is as pretty as a picture. One customer picked 1,200 crates from an acre and a quarter. They are so far ahead of other varieties that they usually bring double the price, both on account of earliness and beauty. An abundant producer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

List of Up-to-Date Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKE.

Culture—Sow any time except during hottest weather, when all seed beds require special care. Soil should be a free, moist loam and seeds should be planted an inch deep. Plant out when six inches high in rows four feet apart each way. Save off-sets from your best plants for new supply, as artichokes never come true from seed and some will prove inferior. When planting seedlings, reject those with spiniest leaves.

Large Green Globe. The favorite garden variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Plants of Large Green Globe Artichoke, \$2.00 per hundred.

ASPARAGUS.

Culture—Soak seeds twenty-four hours before planting. Sow in February in beds broadcasted or in rows, covering about one inch. The following January transplant to rows three or four feet apart and a foot apart in the row, with at least six inches of soil over the roots. Light sandy soils are preferable.

NOTE: By planting two year old roots, much time and labor will be saved.

Argenteuil—The favorite in the Paris markets, and exceedingly popular wherever grown in the United States. The stalks grow to an enormous size, cook tender, of delicious flavor.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; \$1.25.

Palmetto—Standard among the asparagus shippers is the Palmetto. This strain grows to mammoth proportions, and very even in size, which makes it especially popular with shippers. The shoots are a light green, slightly tinted with pink, and are tender to an unusual length. No one will be disappointed with the productiveness and fine qualities of the Palmetto Asparagus.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Columbia Mammoth Barr's Mammoth and Conover's Colossal.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

From Roots.—Plant well grown one-year-old roots. Make rows four feet apart and about six inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the rows two feet apart, cover with about three inches of rich soil. Cultivate the plants thoroughly as they grow and fill the trench gradually at each hoeing until level with surface of the bed. In early winter, before time for cropping, spade in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure. Keep

well cultivated during entire growing season. Keep up the fertility and do not cut too often first year before roots are well established. Allow stalks to grow and shade the ground during summer months, cutting and cleaning off growth in fall.

Roots per 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.00.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

One quart will plant 100 hills; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. will plant an acre; an acre should yield 20 bushels of "snaps," and should be ready to pick in six to seven weeks after planting.

Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted in our Southern sub-tropical line during the months of March, April, May, August, September and October. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedsmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss.

NOTE: Do not plant Lima Beans when the soil is cold and wet, or the seed will rot. The soil must be warm and not too wet. Bear this in mind and there will be no failure with this crop. The same directions may apply to Okra.

GREEN POD.

Black Valentine—Hardy and very productive. Pods long and round. A later variety than Red Valentine. Recommended for shipping.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—An early-maturing, round, fleshy podded variety of fine quality. Pods straight, brittle and entirely stringless.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Early Mohawk—Hardier than other sorts, May be planted earlier and will often furnish beans before any other kind.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Extra Early Refugee—Very early, prolific; fine quality; a great favorite for canning.

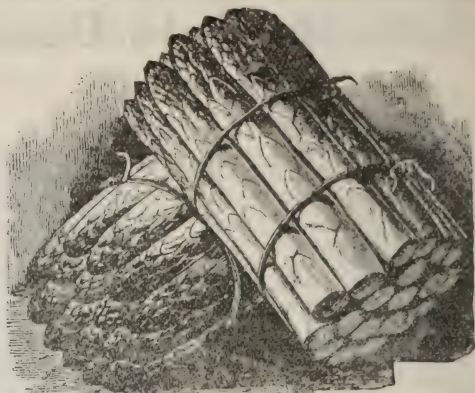
Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Giant Stringless Green Pod—A decidedly favorite sort. In the Southwest many peo-

LARGE BUYERS—WE WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICES ON MELON SEEDS ON REQUEST. SEND US LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.



Large Green Globe Artichoke.

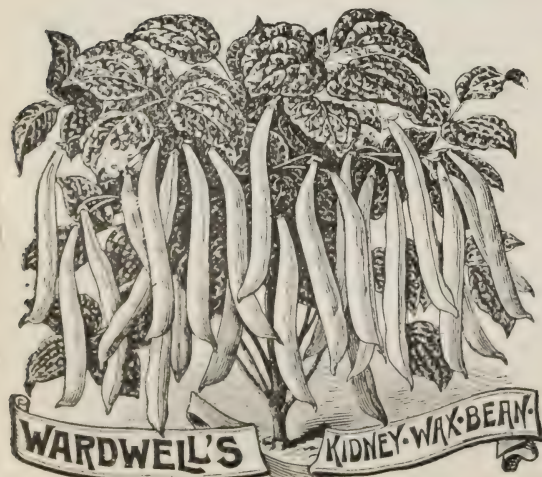


Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus.

(See page 15.)



Black Valentine Beans. (See page 15.)



(See page 17.)



Best of all Beans.

BEANS—Continued

ple prefer this large bean (often six inches long) to the regular size. Very early, tender and absolutely stringless.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Very early and productive; one of the best market varieties; tender and of fine flavor.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Red Valentine—A favorite for market and home gardens. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Red Kidney—Red seed.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50

Refugee, or Thousand-to-One—Round pod; very productive and tender; medium early.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

Tennessee Green Pod—Very long, broad, bright green pods, of splendid quality.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50

Best of All—Early and superior; round, green and fleshy pod.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

Longfellow—Early and prolific; pods long and very tender.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

French Market Green Pod Bush—An ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no string, except when quite old. The flavor is delicious. This is the ideal bean for market.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

BROAD BEANS.

English, or Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk two feet high; beans eaten shelled.

Qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima—Splendid dwarf Lima; large and of excellent quality.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00

Carolina or Sieva Pole—Seeds are small and rather kidney shaped; grows vigorously and emits short lateral branches; very prolific and one of the earliest.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety of the Seiva or Southern Lima; produces enormous crops.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00

King of the Garden Lima—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely; large pods, five

to eight inches. Beans large and of rich flavor.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00

Large Lima—A standard variety, unsurpassed as a green or dried shell beans. Later than King of the Garden.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00

**DWARF BUSH OR SNAP---WAX
PODDED SORTS**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Flat Pod—The favorite SHIPPING Bean for this section is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long, straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50

Davis Kidney Wax. Flat Pod—An Exceptionally Hardy, Productive, White-Seeded, Wax-Podded Sort—Pods very long, white, straight and handsome. The most hardy and productive bush wax-podded Bean. Vine rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry Beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50

Scarlet Flageolet Wax—This variety to do especially well in the South and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The vines are large, strong growing, erect and produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautiful wax-like pods which, though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, red.

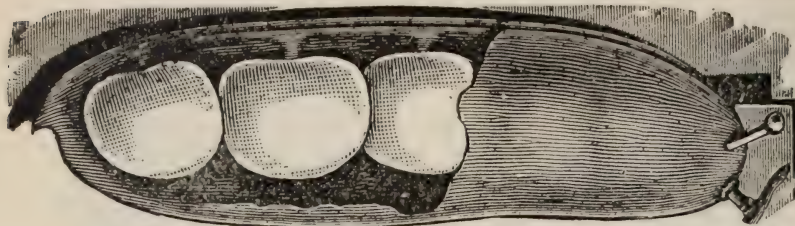
Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50

Hodson Wax—Vine exceedingly vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods clear creamy white, very long, straight or slightly curved, flat but fleshy and of good quality, matures its crop late. Seed long, cylindrical, uniform in shape; color dull purplish red, splashed with pale buff.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

California Rust-Proof Wax Bean—This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00



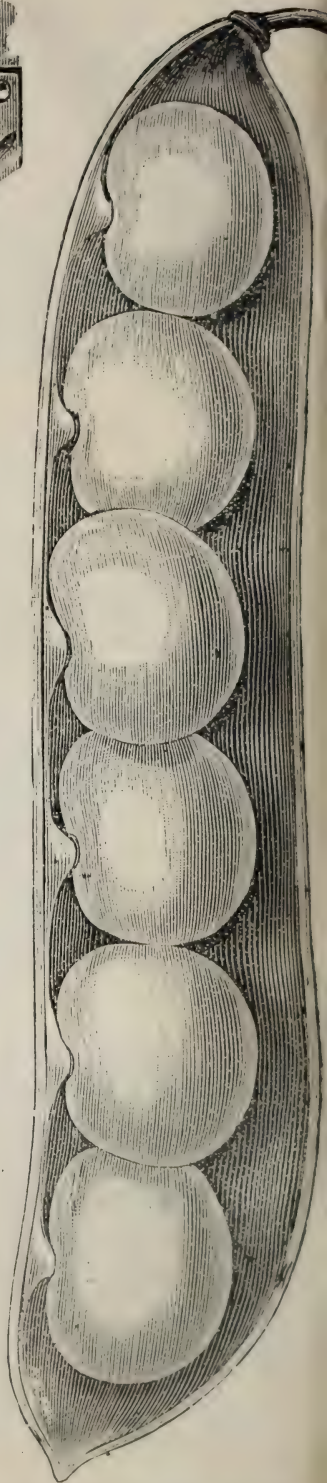
Bush Lima Beans.
See Page 17.



French Market Bush Bean
See Page 17.



White Crease Back Pole Bean.
See Page 19.



King of the Garden Lima.
See Page 17.

BEANS—Continued.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Frijole de Bejuca—Stangenbohne—Haricot a Rames.

Culture—Sow in a rich soil, in well manured hills, three feet apart each way, covering to a depth of two inches. In each hill set a pole eight or ten feet long, around which plant five or six beans and afterward thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill.

Asparagus, or Yard Long—Interesting and popular among those who raise it, this bean is still a novelty to many gardeners. No more tender or finer flavored bean ever went into the pot. Every housewife will appreciate the entire absence of strings in the Asparagus Bean, and it should be grown in every home garden.

Pkg., 25c

Creaseback—Very early pole snap. Pods grow in clusters.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Cut Short—An old variety pole bean, sometimes known as "Cornhill," from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalk. Pods are short, round, tender.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Dutch Case Knife—A very good pole bean; early; pods broad and long; used as snap and shell.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—A vigorous grower, wonderfully productive. The pods, in great clusters, are long and tender.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Similar to above, yellow pods.

Lazy Wife—Pods six to eight inches long, entirely stringless, of a rich, buttery flavor as a snap bean; also a good white shell bean for winter. Of finest flavor.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Scarlet Runner—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, shelled or in a dry state.

Qt., 50c

White Kentucky Wonder—A novelty of recent introduction, possessing all the qualities of its green-pod namesake.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

Southern Prolific—Popular in the South; very productive; quality good; best bean to plant in the summer months.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$1.80

BEETS

TABLE BEETS.

Culture—Sow in any month in the year, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin three or four inches apart in the row. Keep well watered and soil moist, free from weeds and well stirred. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent used as spinach.

Bollwinkle's Early Turnip—Rich blood-red, fine grain and flavor.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Crosby's Egyptian—Many of the best seed houses in the United States list this favorite beet of the market and home garden, but we doubt if ever there was a finer lot of seed than we have secured in our stock for this season. Thousands of growers say, "Crosby's Egyptian is the only beet worth planting." Medium sized, small topped, very early, smooth, sweet and tender, a deep crimson color, it fills the demands of the most critical. Include it in your order.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Edmund's Blood Turnip—A market gardener's strain, of great regularity in shape, deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Extra Early Eclipse—Very early, round rooted and dark red.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early, of dark blood color, rather flat shape.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Long Blood—A splendid variety of fine flavor and of long, symmetrical shape.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Swiss Chard, or Silver—Cultivated for its leafstalks, which are served up like asparagus, and for its leaves, sooked like spinach. Cut often, as new stalks will be produced.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

STOCK BEETS.

Culture—Sow from October to May on well cultivated, deep, rich soil in drills twenty-four to thirty inches apart. Eight pounds will sow an acre. Invaluable for stock feeding.

Champion Yellow Globe—Its shape and yield makes it one of the best varieties that can be grown; easily harvested.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Giant Half Sugar Mangel—A distinct type of beet, producing roots of enormous size of the highest feeding value. It is a cross between a mangel and sugar beet; olive shaped.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c



Improved Blood Turnip Beet.
See Page 19.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.
See Page 19.



Bollwinkle's Early Turnip Beet.
See Page 19.



Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.
See Page 19.

BEETS—Continued.

Golden Tankard—Rich yellow color, sweet flavor and yields very heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk producing sorts.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Improved Mammoth Long Red—Our stock is a great improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed; color deep red; roots solid; tops small; produce an immense bulk and tonnage.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

SUGAR BEETS.

These varieties are also excellent for stock feeding.

Lane's Improved Imperial—Probably more largely grown than any other sugar beet for feeding to stock. It will yield as much as mangel and contains a large per cent of sugar.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Klein Wanzleben—This splendid sugar beet is one of the greatest milk producing roots known; in shape conical, straight and even, large at the head and rapidly tapering. Every stock raiser should plant this fine sort.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Vilmorin's Improved White—A much improved variety of the White Silesian, extensively cultivated as a sugar producing beet; very valuable.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

BROCCOLI

Culture—Sow any time except hottest months and transplant to rows two to three feet apart and plants eighteen inches apart in row. Water freely, as a dry spell will permanently check the growth, and weeds should be kept down by thoroughly stirring the soil.

Purple Cape—Produces fine heads of purplish brown color.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00

White Cape—Heads of medium size, compact, of creamy white color.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture—Sow in September and October and treat same as Cabbage, which see for cultural directions.

Half Dwarf Paris Market—A half-dwarf sort, bearing handsome crops of round, hard sprouts of the finest quality.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

CABBAGE

Kopfkohl—Chou Pomme.

Culture—Sow in September and October for early crops, broadcast in beds. Transplant to rows three or four feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches apart in row, the early sorts requiring the least room. Seeds for a succession of crops should be sown each month. Cabbage of all sorts require a deep, loose, rich soil, kept moist at all times and well cultivated. A check in growth results in immature headings and later care will not remedy previous neglect.

The cabbage seed we offer is strictly first class. We would especially call attention of our patrons to our superb strain of Winnigstadt, the leading variety grown in this section. Quality in cabbage seed is of the utmost importance, as no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

POINTED, OR OBLONG VARIETIES.

Early Winnigstadt—We have a splendid stock of seed, and it is such a meritorious cabbage that we feel like pushing the popularity of this variety. We sell hundreds of pounds of seed yearly. The cabbage growers have long since recognized its fine shipping qualities. Our strain of seed is admitted to be the very best, and we can recommend this variety both for market and home use.

$\frac{1}{4}$
Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

Early York—An old favorite, with solid, pointed heads. Standard English sort.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield—A favorite sort. Heads very compact, solid and conical shape; few waste or outside leaves.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

FLAT, OR ROUND HEAD VARIETIES.

Allhead Early—This is the earliest cabbage of all the large early sorts, and cannot be recommended too highly; grows remarkably uniform.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

Danish Ball Head or Holland—The hardest round-headed variety in cultivation. The best for winter keeping.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

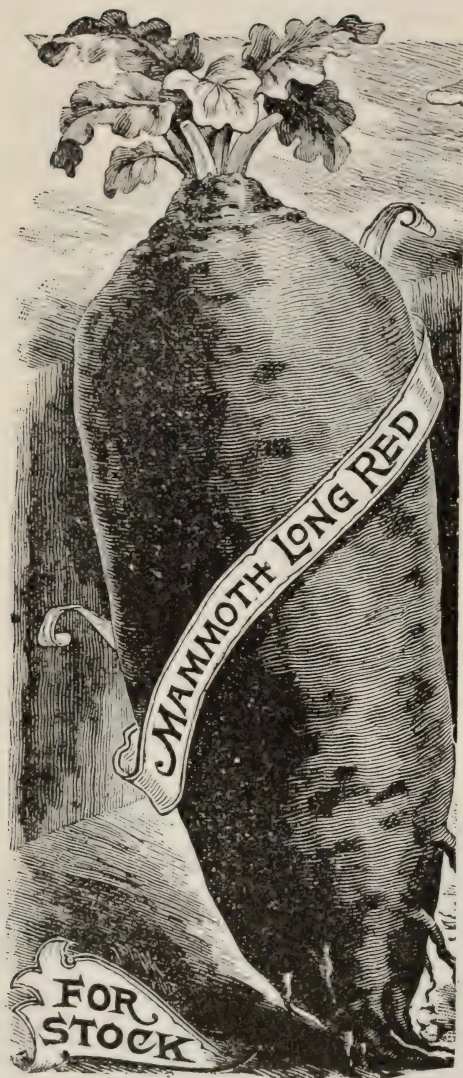
Drumhead Savoy—Fine quality.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

Fottler's Brunswick—This is a good second early variety, short stemmed, heads solid and compact, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



See Page 21.



Eclipse Beet.
See Page 19.



Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.
See Page 21.

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Henderson's Succession—An excellent second-early sort on style of All-Seasons.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80

Improved Early Summer—A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Large Late Drumhead—A standard winter cabbage.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead—The largest sort, often weighing from fifty to sixty pounds.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Selected All-Seasons—One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

Selected Late Flat Dutch—A low-growing variety; heads large, bluish green, round, sound, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Sure Head—One of the best main crop cabbages.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

CHINESE CABBAGE.

(Follow cultural directions on lettuce.)

Chinese—Occidental races have always been slow to absorb anything from the Chinese, but it is surprising that so few people have learned to appreciate the value of the Chinese Cabbage, which is a type that has been maintained for hundreds of years by that race. It is tender, crisp, blanches itself perfectly, and is equally good raw or cooked.

Pkg., 25c

Red Drumhead—Used for pickling. Large, very, solid, color deep red.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Stein's Dwarf Flat Dutch—A great favorite, owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat-resisting properties. Heads are large and are second early in the market.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60

Superior Late Flat Dutch—We have taken great pains to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and we offer a strain remarkably uniform in size and type. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60

Bollwinkle Giant—A new Cabbage, as large as Marblehead Mammoth, yet uniform in size and true to type, and a very solid header.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60

CARROTS

Culture—Sow any time in deep, loose soil, preferably sandy loam about one-half inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches apart. Water freely at all times.

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Early Chantenay—This is the best early carrot grown for market gardeners. Six inches long, stump rooted, smooth, deep red, fine grained and sugary, not apt to crack.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Early French Forcing—The earliest variety, largely grown for forcing; globular-shaped root of orange-red color.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Early Scarlet, or Short Horn—One of the most popular varieties for table use; color deep orange.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Improved Danvers Half Long—A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. Of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome; twenty to thirty tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

St. Valerie—Market gardeners' favorite, long, red, intermediate.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Improved Long Orange—A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange. Suitable for the table and main field crop.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Oxheart or Guerande—Top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, and sweet. Fine quality for table use and equally good for stock.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10



Bollwinkle's Giant Winter Cabbage.
See Page 23.



Succession Cabbage.
See Page 23.



Superior Flat Dutch.
See Page 23.

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Sow early varieties after July 1; late varieties in the spring, in deep, loose soil, broadcasted, and transplant to fifteen inches apart in rows two and a half to three feet apart; and give careful culture and watering at all times, as checked growth brings poor results. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Extra Early Erfurt—Remarkably sure heading, early variety, of dwarf habit; similar, though not as early as Snowball.

Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00

Dry Weather Cauliflower—Admirably adapted for the arid regions of the Southwest. Heads large as Snowball and almost as early; solid, pure white and of excellent quality.

Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00

Half Early Paris, or Nonpareil—One of the best and good for either early or late.

Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00

Henderson's Early Snowball—A variety held in great esteem by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header.

Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$20.00

Large Algiers—A splendid late variety; heads large, white, silod. One of the best for market gardeners. Our stock is extra fancy. Plant in this vicinity in May.

Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00

Lenormand's Short Stemmed—A compact grower, very hardy, heading late, and producing many protecting leaves.

Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00



Golden Self-Blanching.

Early Italian Giant—A large sort of robust habit; heads compact, large outer leaves. Succeeds well in Southern latitudes.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

CELERY

Culture—Sow from May to June in beds. Later, usually in August, transplant to rows four feet apart and six inches apart in row. Rows should be furrowed out so plants may be set six inches deep. Later soil may be banked against rows for blanching, even so-called self-blanching varieties needing the cool, moist soil to render the stalks crisp and tender, but this should not be done until a few weeks before harvesting. One ounce of seed will produce 5,000 plants.

Giant Pascal—Stalks very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor; blanches easily and quickly.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

Golden Self-Blanching, California Stock—Similar to the French Stock; seed raised in California from selected plants.

Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00

Golden Self-Blanching, French Stock—The favorite and most popular celery on the market.

Oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$16.00



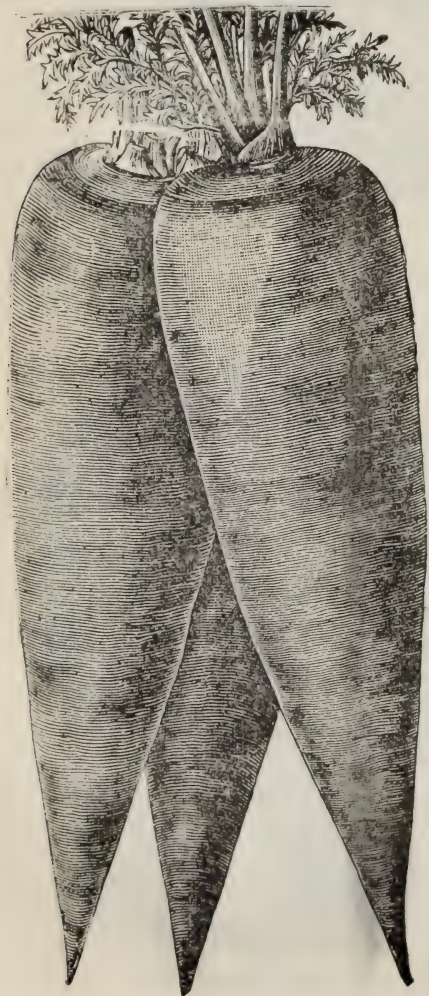
Giant Pascal Celery.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.—See Page 23.)



Georgia Collards.
See Page 27.



Denver's Half-Long Carrot.—(See Page 23.)



Chantenay or Stump Carrot.
See Page 23.

CELERY—Continued.

Boston Market—One of the best of the white varieties; early and hardy.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Golden Dwarf—The best of the half-dwarf varieties; the heart is golden yellow, turning to a light color when blanched; very solid, rich flavor and a good keeper.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

White Plume—We offer a choice strain of this valuable and popular variety. It is unsurpassed for fall and early winter use, requiring very little earthing up to blanch it.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00

CELERIAC.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague—Forms turnip-shaped bulbs having celery-like flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

CHAYOTE.

Culture—Plant fruit in the open ground after it has sprouted, covering with four inches of earth and protect from frost. Water sparingly until vine is about twelve inches high; then gradually increase until hot weather, when it will require copious watering.

Chayote—A delicious vegetable vine for Pergolas, some vines bearing from 1,000 to 1,500 in one season. Large size, pear-shaped fruit, which is used like squash, but is of much finer flavor. Season for growing from March to December.

Each, 25c

CHERVIL.

Culture—Sow any time except in hottest months, and transplant to rows twelve or more inches apart and twelve inches apart in row. No special care required, as only leaves are used for garnishing and flavoring. Used for flavoring soups and stews; also for salads and garnishing.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00

CHIVES.

Culture—Sow in rich loam soil, in drills; cover lightly, pressing soil firmly to seed.

Chives—The leaves of this plant can be shorn off whenever desired and are most excellent for giving a mild onion flavor to salads and soups. Also used as edging for garden beds, one sowing lasting about three years.

Oz., \$1.00

COLLARDS.

Culture—The same as for Cauliflower.

True Georgia—The well known large variety; grows four to five feet high; forms large, loose head; leaves purplish.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

Culture—Sow in rich soil in cool, shady place in drills one foot apart. Must be well and frequently watered.

New Upland Cress—Has the highly prized flavor of water cress. It is a perennial plant, and can be grown for several years without renewal.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Curled, or Pepper Grass—This small salad is much used with lettuce; also for garnishing, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

True Water—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

CORN—SALAD.

Culture—Requires the same care as lettuce and put to same uses; also cooked as a substitute for spinach. Sow any month in year.

Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce—

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.
See Page 25.



Large Early Erfurt.
See Page 25.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—Sow for early crops in March, and for succession, monthly to September. In frostless locations, September sowing will bring winter crop. Sow six to ten seeds in hills four to six feet apart and pull out all but three strongest plants. Best soil is a light, sandy, rich one, retentive of moisture. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Arlington White Spine—A strain improved through careful selection. Two weeks earlier than the ordinary White Suine.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Davis Perfect Cucumber—New—See novelty pages. One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumbers.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Early Fortune—Highly esteemed for the attractive medium-sized pickles which it produces. It bears profusely. The fruits are dark green, tender, crisp, and fine for slicing. They are of uniform, cylindrical shape.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Evergreen White Spine—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Extra Long White Spine—A selected strain of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early; makes long growth—ten to twelve inches. The variety for forcing and early market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Bollwinkle's N. C.—A fine long strain of white spine, 8 to 10 inches in length—very thick, uniform, smooth and straight. It holds its dark green color remarkably well.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so. It also quickly climbs on poles or trellises. It is entirely distinct. Quality is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Klondike—A splendid variety of the White Spine family; very early.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Long Green—Long and crisp; well known and popular.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

N. O. Market—Very long and dark green, and superior for table use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

West India Gherkin—Oval-shaped; prickly; for pickling only.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

ENGLISH FORCING, OR FRAME VARIETIES.

Superior in every way to the American varieties. Single specimens average twenty-four inches in length. Fruit is crisp and tender, with very few seeds, which makes the price high.

Improved Telegraph—Unquestionably one of the best winter cucumbers; the best for forcing.

Pkt., 25c

Lockie's Perfection—A remarkably productive variety, bearing fruits fifteen inches in length, perfect models in shape, and of high quality.

Pkt., 25c

Cucumis Loofah Texana

We are very glad to offer seed of this great plant. Prof. H. v. Ness, of the Experiment Station, College Station, Tex., who inspected and approved Mr. Schwenke's plantation, was very inspired, and says:

"It is no less than strange that an industry of so flattering promises should be in development at the very threshold of the large city of Houston, and no one in the city, or the vicinity, has paid any attention to it. That so poor and apparently neglected land should be capable of producing a crop worth hundreds of dollars per acre seems so extravagant that to hold my faith in it I must constantly refer my memory to facts and figures that I examined with my own eyes."

The breeder says: The Loofah crop brought this year in the average \$400.00 net per acre if grown on trellis; the half if grown on hills like melons. The market is sure, especially for there will be erected a large Loofah factory in Houston for this spring, and over 4,000,000 fruits have to be delivered to Germany. The breeder is making delivery contracts already now for this year's crop.

Seven reasons why this plant will be a great money-maker for the farmers:

(1) A plant for the future. (2) Never bothered by insects. (3) A first-class investment, earns \$600—\$800 per acre. (4) Always finds a safe market, bound by contract. (5) Always has a buyer bound by contract. (6) The fibre of this fruit never spoils. (7) The plant withstands the severest drought.

We sell the genuine original and guaranteed seed at the following prices:

Small size package, 25c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$10.00.

Full directions explaining my successfully tried method of cultivation accompany each package. It requires about one pound of seed to an acre.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.

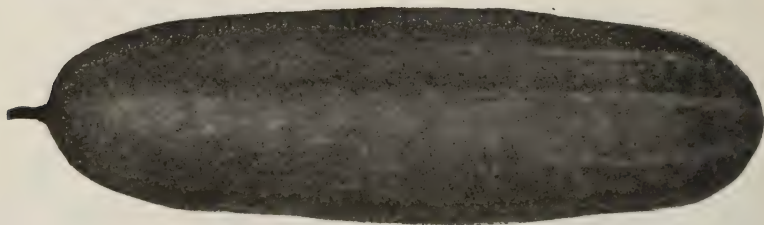


See Page 29.



Early Fortune Cucumber.

See Page 29.



New Klondike Cucumber— (See Page 29).



New Orleans Market Cucumber.
See Page 29.

CORN

CHOICE SELECTED SEED CORN.

1 Qt. Corn to 300 Hills, 8 Qts. to the Acre.

Cultivation: Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams Early Extra and Country Gentleman can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to July.

Every planter realizes what **GOOD SEED CORN** means, and we have spent both time and money in securing the **BEST and HIGHEST GRADES** that can be produced, and our customers can rest assured of getting a **QUALITY** for next season that can not be **BEAT**.

Our corn is and for years has been grown for us by skilled specialists, and our friends will find it always of high grade and strong germinating power.

Corn is one of the most important crops, not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop.

SWEET, SUGAR OR GARDEN CORN.

Extra Early Adams—A splendid garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market. One of our customers bought \$3.00 worth of this Corn last January, which gave him a clear profit of \$234.00.

Pt., 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Early Adams—Following the Extra Early in season, but with larger grains and ears, but about seven days later.

Pt., 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Country Gentleman—A sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing three to five ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar.

Qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

Qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu. \$4.00.

CORN—FIELD.

St. Charles White—The famous ensilage for the South—the Miller's favorite. An old well-known variety. Its peculiarity is adapted to bottom land, but does well on good prairie or upland. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on red cob with 18 to 20 rows. Weight of ear 15 to 18 ounces. No more popular or better corn grown. Best corn for the South.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. By freight or express, qt. 10c; pk., 65c; ½ bu. \$1.10; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$17.50. Sacked free.

Improved Golden Dent—A standard variety and one of the very best yellow grained

Corns for the South. It is a vigorous grower, heavy yielder, and a very popular stock Corn. It has given good satisfaction wherever planted and we highly recommend it to anyone who has not already given it a trial.

Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

Champion White Pearl—This stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grain.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Early Mastodon—The largest yellow corn grown. It has been known to yield over 200 bushels to the acre. The ears are even in size, cob small, with deep yellow grains. A vigorous grower and sure to give satisfaction.

Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

Hickory King—This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Improved Leaming—A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk. It is one of the seven varieties recognized by the Illinois Experiment Station, where it has been first in yield more times than any other variety. The Improved Leaming has been selected for a richer color—a beautiful brownish yellow—a deeper and somewhat rougher kernel. The ears average about ten inches long and weigh ¾ to 1 lb. each. The stalks are of medium height with many broad leaves, making it one of the best sorts for ensilage and fodder. Numerous tests at the Experiment Station show it high in protein and oil content, making it valuable to the live stock grower and feeder.

Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

Mosby's Prolific—Medium size ears, very prolific, good all round corn.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Mammoth Cuban White—Large ears, 16 to 24 rows on cob, fine yielder, matures in 115 days.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Blount's Prolific—Large yielding, white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Snowflake—Fine quality, very productive, good for field or garden.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

White Flint—Good variety of field corn.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Yellow Creole—One of the best field varieties for the South.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Golden Beauty—Large grain, small cob, very productive, a field corn.

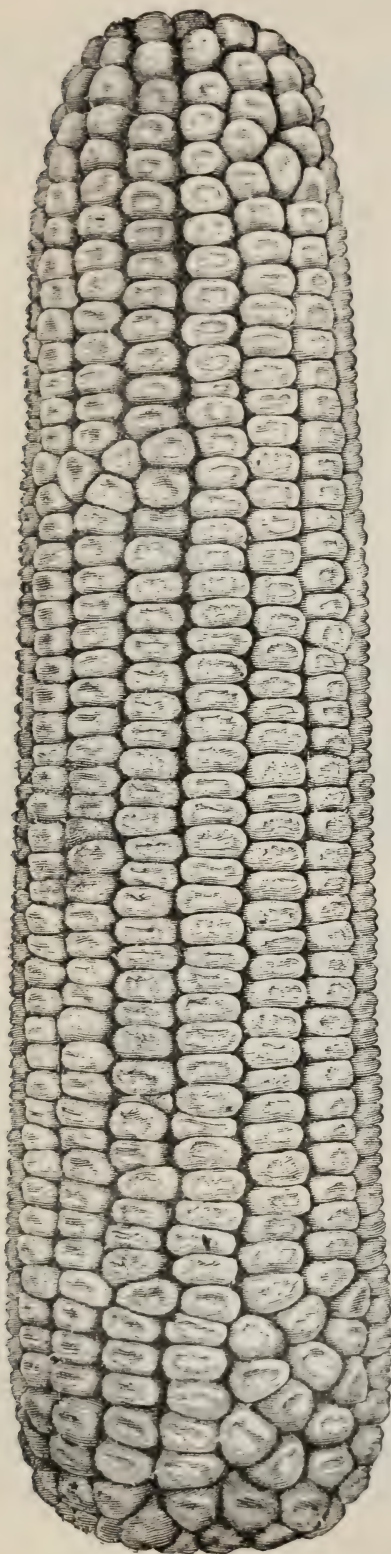
Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

White St. Charles—Large, white grain, red cob.

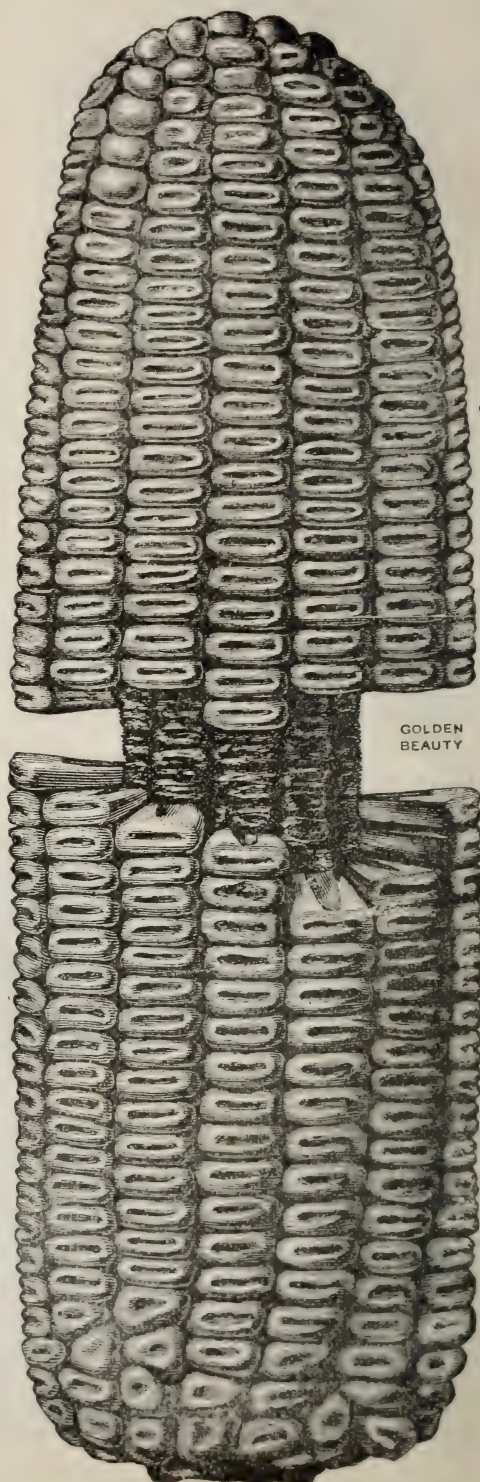
Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

French Market—It has become the leading second early corn here.

Qt. 30c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.50.

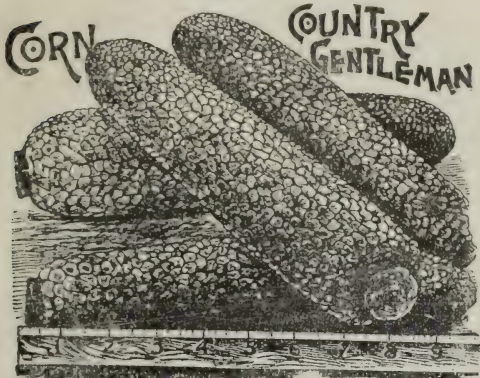


Snowflake.—(See Page 31.)



See Page 31.

CORN—Continued.



Mexican June Corn—June Corn is a dry weather crop. Its roots reach deep in the soil and draw nourishment from a depth never attained by our more northern corn. The only possible failure of a crop is during a very wet season. This Corn is grown by the most experienced and trustworthy grower, and you can absolutely depend on its genuineness.

Qt. 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00

White Snowflake Corn—This is considered one of the best white field varieties ever introduced in the South. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet and produce two good-size ears each, the cob of which is very small and the grains deep. It is a splendid Corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting ears.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

White Wonder—This Corn originated in Oklahoma and has been demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather condi-

tions and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. In favorable seasons this corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest sorts.

Qt. 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Iowa Silver Mine—It is a pure white Corn, with large ears, often measuring 10 to 11 inches in length and weighing as high as 1½ pounds each. Kernels are of unusual length, usually rough at the outer ends, and ears are splendidly filled out at tips. The Corn matures in about 100 days.

Qt., 30c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Iowa Gold Mine Corn—A popular Yellow Dent Corn originated in Iowa. This Corn, since its introduction a few years since, has attained wide popularity. The ears are of good size and shape, and of a bright golden yellow color; has very long grains and small red cob; matures in about 95 days and has given fine satisfaction throughout the Corn belt. Our seed was grown from direct headquarters' stock.

Qt., 30c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

POP CORN.

It pays to raise Pop Corn as a general crop. Demand usually exceeds the supply. It is as easily grown as field Corn and pays 3 or 4 times the amount per acre. For main crop the Monarch White Rice and Golden Seal will bring the best prices; they are better known. Let the children try a small patch anyway for home use. Ask for prices in quantity.

Monarch White Rice—It is the best white variety. Bears from 3 to 4 ears per stalk.

Qt. 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00

GERMINATING SEEDS

Complaints are often made to seedmen by inexperienced truck farmers and planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardener's, but the seedmen invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused, nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced, we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing, read our directions for planting.

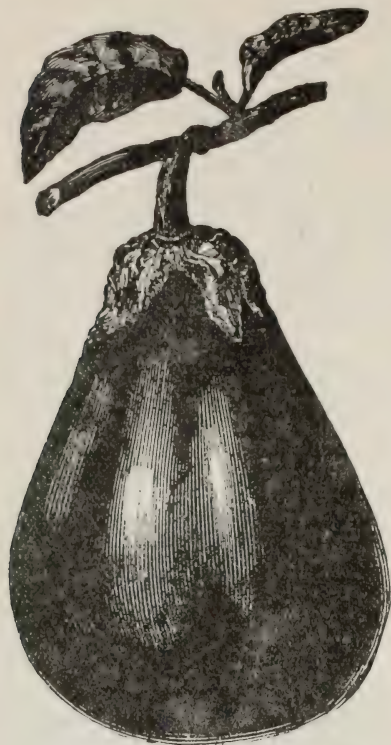
2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and clay-like. The rule is, never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones, which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered one-fourth to one-half, according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in the evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day; they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather, no covering is needed, nor should they be covered up when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting, have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

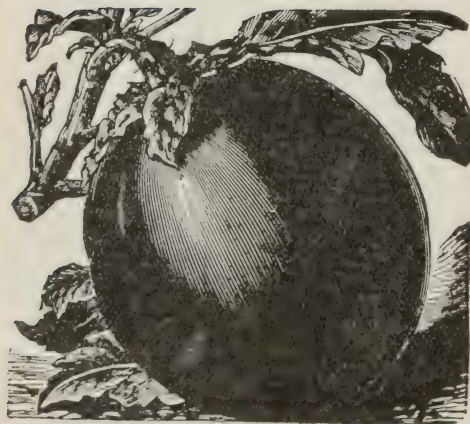
5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed; if any is needed, use well rotted horse, or in light, sandy soil, cow manure, and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.



New Orleans Market Eggplant.
See Page 35.



Broad-Leaved Escarolle.



New York Market Eggplant.
See Page 35.



Green Curled Endive.
See Page 35.

GERMINATION TEST.

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FOR GERMINATION.

DANDELION.

Requires no special care, but loves rich, moist soils, whether grown for greens or for roots, the latter being used in place of chicory to mix with coffee.

Improved—Large-leaved.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

EGG PLANTS.

Eierpflanze—Aubergine.

Culture—Sow seed on hot bed, cold frame or box, in warm place. Seeds are slow to germinate and soil must be light and sandy, mixed with leaf mold, if obtainable, and drainage must be good. Transplant deeply, in rich soil, not too early, so as to be checked by late frosts. A hot weather plant, and if first sowing fails, make another at once. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Black Beauty—A handsome, extra early, large variety.

Oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00

Improved New York Spineless—The standard, largest and best.

Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10

N. O. Market. Favorite with market gardeners here.

Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10

Florida High Bush—A new variety of strong, upright growth, fruit large, of excellent quality and usually borne a foot or more above ground.

Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10

ENDIVE.

N. E.—Prices on half-pound and one-pound include postage or expressage prepaid. When sent otherwise, deduct 10c per pound or fraction thereof.

Culture—Sow any time of the year, but if in hot weather, in a cool, half-shaded position. When plants are three inches high, transplant to rows one foot apart each, or thin in seed rows to ten inches apart. After plants are well grown, gather up leaves and tie at tips into a loose bunch to make inner ones white, crisp and tender. This vegetable is highly esteemed as a salad. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of about eighty square feet, or 150 feet of rows.

Broad-Leaved Batavian—Leaves broad, nearly plain, light green; best for soups.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10

French Moss, Curled Green—Moss-like appearance, beautifully curled.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10

GARLIC.

Culture—Plant bulblets in rows one foot apart and four inches apart in row, from August to October. Deep, rich soil is preferred. Bulblets will keep fresh for at least one year.

Garlic Sets—

Per lb., 25c postpaid; 100 lbs., market price.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Blaetterkohl—Chou Vert.

Culture—Sow and treat same as cabbage, but June sowing brings best results for the tall sorts. Transplant to rows two and one-half to three feet apart, with plants eighteen inches apart in rows. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Curled, or German Greens—Very hardy, excellent for spring use.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Green Curled Scotch—The kind most commonly used; grows to a height of eighteen inches; spreads to three feet in diameter; leaves bright green and curled.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Thousand-Headed Kale—Fine for stock and chickens.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

KOHL-RABI.

Culture—A crop like cabbage, and should receive similar treatment in every respect. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Early Purple Vienna—Very hardy; bluish purple.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Early White Vienna—Flesh white and tender; very productive.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60

Giant Italian Fennel.

Sow during fall and spring in rows. In flavor it resembles celery. Has been largely grown of late for shipping to Northern markets.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

LEEK.

Culture—Sow at any time in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep.

Large American Flag—A variety similar to, but larger than the London Flag; very popular with some market gardeners.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50

GERMINATION TEST.

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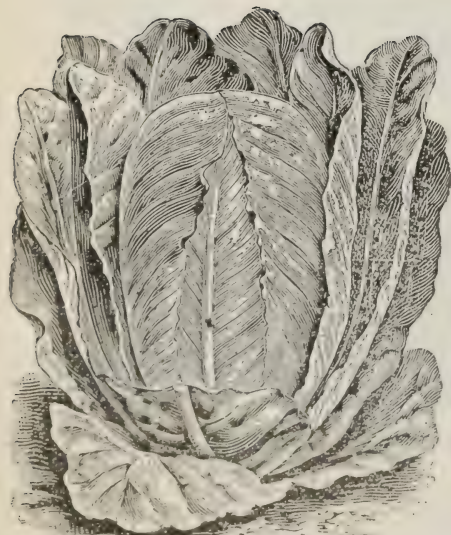
Trocadero Lettuce.



Big Boston Lettuce.



May King Lettuce.



Perfection Paris Cos. Lettuce.



Large Passion Lettuce.

LEEKS—Continued.

Large Rouen—Stems very large, but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80

Monstrous Carentan—The largest variety; often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hard and desirable sort.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.80

LETTUCE

Culture—May be sown every month in the year. To obtain the best results, the plants should be grown rapidly, therefore the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by frequent cultivation and a liberal application of stable manure. Sow either in beds and then transplant when two inches high, or sow in drills and thin to one foot apart for heading varieties, and let the rows be eighteen inches apart. Hoe often to prevent going to seed. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

Black Seeded Butter—Medium size, of splendid quality; head firm and globular, sweet and buttery.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Big Boston—A most desirable large variety. For outdoor planting it is unsurpassed, as it does very well under great variations of temperature; leaves broad, smooth, thin, of a light green color; heads solid.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Boston Market—A small globular head of good quality; sweet and buttery in flavor; very early.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

California Cream Butter—A fine summer variety; grows slowly and keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Large Passion—A selected strain, large, solid heads.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Improved Royal Cabbage—A large, white cabbage variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

May King—Extra large, round solid heads, light green outside, with clear yellow heart; splendid forcer.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Trocadero (French Strain)—One of the best varieties for shipping.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Paris White Cos—An excellent variety; large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor; resists warm weather and is the best Cos lettuce yet introduced. Known also as Romaine Cos.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Perfected Salamander—One of the leading head varieties in cultivation, especially adapted for summer purposes; solid heads of light green color, with delicious buttery flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

White Summer Cabbage—Compact, globular head; medium size; of decided butter flavor and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Wonderful—A splendid variety for market or home use, and the best sort adapted for fall sowing. A strong grower, making fine heads.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

MUSKMELONS

Culture—Sow from March to July, according to climatic conditions, in hills six feet apart, each way; some prefer six to eight feet. If sown early, twenty seeds should be planted to a hill; later planting requires less. Cover about one inch deep. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants in each hill. Before plants are up, scatter ashes, old plaster or tobacco dust on top of hill to keep away insects from young plants. A light, warm soil is preferable, though they may be grown in any. One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills.

Hoodoo—A new and excellent variety; an ideal shipper of medium size; rind thin; flesh very thick, firm and highly flavored; of fine texture and delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Miller's Cream, or Osage—The fruit is large and round, with light green netted skin and thick, sweet, salmon-colored flesh.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Paul Rose—Handsome; oval, new variety; rich orange; flesh very sweet; immensely prolific, twenty to thirty perfect melons to a vine being common. The skin is heavily netted, flesh light green and of excellent quality.

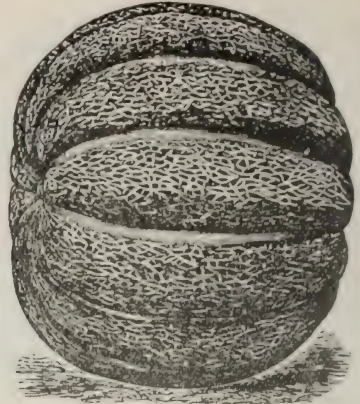
Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Extra-Early Hackensack—Very popular sort, producing large, handsome, extra early melons of best quality. It is some two weeks earlier and almost as large as the famous Jersey Hackensack; fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green and most delicious.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10



Rocky Ford Melon.
See Page 39.



New Orleans Market Melon.
See Page 39.



White Vienna Kohlrabi.
See Page 35.



Large Carentan Leek.
See Page 35.



Giant Curled Mustard.
See Page 41.

MUSKMELONS—Continued.

Banana—Grows one and a half to two feet in length and three or four inches in diameter; flesh salmon, and exquisitely flavored, resembling banana. Brings a high price in Eastern markets.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Burrell's Gem—A splendid new variety. Superior to Rocky Ford. Flesh thick, salmon in color and fine flavor; rind heavily netted; grows to twenty pounds each.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

New Orleans Market—A large, ribbed, rough-netted Melon in universal demand during the entire season.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10

Long Island Beauty—Fruits of large size, well flattened, heavily ribbed and netted; of handsome appearance and fine quality. This variety ripens as early and is superior to the Hackensack.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Montreal Market—A very large, green nutmeg type, almost round, heavily netted; thick, luscious flesh, late and especially adapted to cool climates.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Pineapple Cantaloupe—Large size, early, flesh green and rich flavor. Excellent shipper and a prime favorite with all.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Rocky Ford—Regular and even in size, weighing about one and one-half pounds, slightly oval in shape, finely netted; flesh is light green in color and of delicious flavor. The seed we offer was saved by one of the best melon growers in the country and is strictly first-class.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture—Mushrooms require a moist, warm atmosphere and equable temperature, and soil artificially enriched. The common edible species grows wild in all parts of Louisiana, in a variety of locations, exposures, and general conditions. Cellars, sheds, caves, quarries and tunnels are some of the favored localities for mushroom gardening. The temperature should not range below 50 degrees F., or above 80 degrees.

Horse manure is the principal ingredient of all mushroom soils, and unless it has passed through the first heating stage, it should be piled up, thoroughly wet, and at the end of four or five days, turned over once a day for four or five days until some of the heat is spent. It will then be ready for sowing the spawn. If desired, one-fourth good garden loam may be thoroughly mixed with the manure, but if this is done, the manure will not need cooling off by repeated turnings. It should be trodden

down solid in beds about eighteen inches high, four or more feet wide, and of any length desired. When the temperature is down to 75 degrees F., the bed is ready for planting.

The spawn may be broken up into lumps, none of them less than an inch square and these planted about one foot apart each way, just barely beneath the surface of the manure. If temperature is favorable, in less than ten days the beds should be permeated by the spawn. Good growers look it over and replace pieces of spawn that have not germinated with fresh spawn. Particular growers withdraw all pieces of spawn at three weeks from planting, as it often molds and spoils the nearby mushroom rooms. In California it is a common practice at this stage to cover beds with one or two inches of finely-sifted garden loam. If beds dry out, very light sprinklings only may be given. Mushrooms appear in four to six weeks, according to temperature.

Mushroom spawn bricks, 50c postpaid.

WATERMELONS

Culture—Sow when weather is warm enough, any time from March to July, in hills six to eight feet apart, and thin out to two or three best plants. Plant a dozen seeds to a hill, from one to two inches deep and sow ashes, etc., as for muskmelons. All melons like a deep, loose soil. Hoe often and gradually hill up until the vines touch; after the flowers appear pinch off the extreme ends of the most luxuriant shoots.

Alabama Sweet—A very popular variety in the South, especially in Texas, where they grow it in preference to any other. In shape it is long, color dark green, flesh red and absolutely stringless.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Florida Favorite—An old popular, long-stripe melon of good quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp and of delicious flavor.

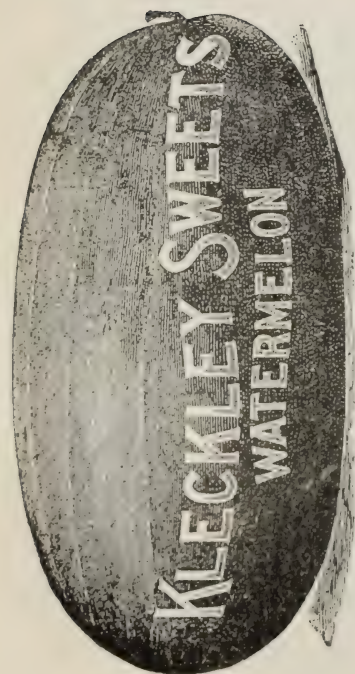
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Standard Southern variety, which possesses remarkable shipping qualities; oblong, scarlet flesh, crisp and juicy.

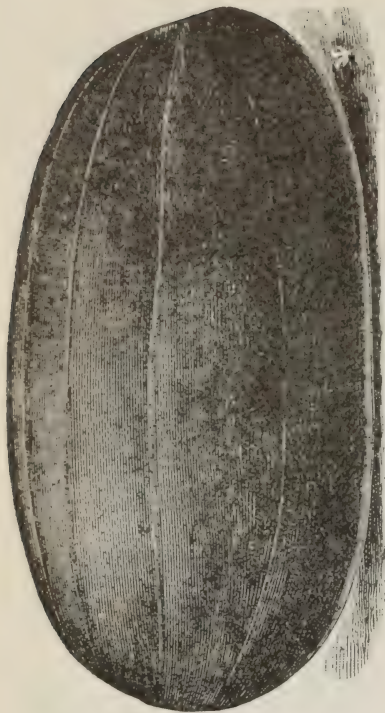
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Halbert Honey—Oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, crimson flesh, luscious flavor.

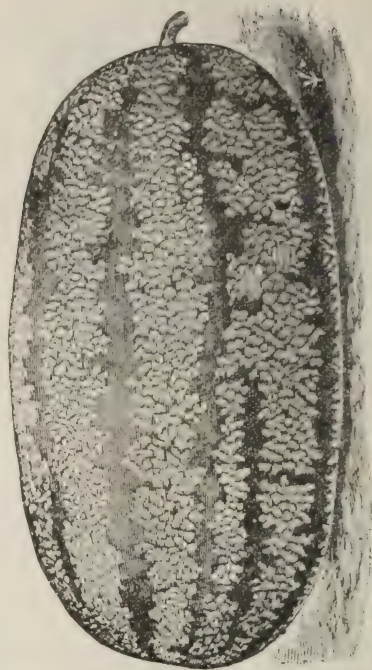
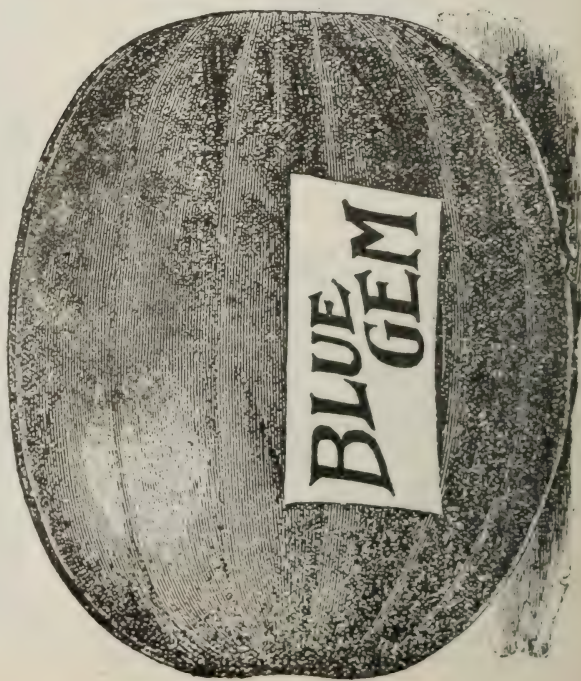
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c



See Page 41.



Watson Watermelon.
See Page 41.



Rattlesnake Melon.
See Page 39.

WATER MELONS—Continued.

Kleckley's Sweet—This new melon is one of the best for the home market or family use. The melons are large, eighteen to twenty inches long and ten to twelve inches in diameter, dark green; rind thin, flesh scarlet and very sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Tom Watson—An exceedingly popular melon in the South. Fruit large, running at times as high as sixty pounds. Rind thin but tough, consequently a good shipper. A dark green in color with flesh a brilliant scarlet. Very large with small seed area. An early variety of delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Triumph—A cross between Kolb's Gem and Duke Jones, but better than either; a good shipping melon of fine flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Kolb's Gem—A strong grower, a large, round or oval-shaped melon. Striped irregularly with dark and green mottlings; flesh firm and rich; a good keeper.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Lone Star—It has proven to be the best melon for this section, either for market or family use. This melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattlesnake, but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. It cannot be excelled by any variety. It is one of the leading varieties for the South.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

PRESERVING MELON.

Colorado Preserving Citron—Excellent for making preserves.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

STOCK MELON.

Green Seeded Citron—A hardy, productive variety for feeding purposes.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Red Seeded Citron—Same as above only red in color.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

MUSTARD.

Culture—Sow any time in the year, though autumn sowing brings best greens for they revel in cool weather. Not particular as to soil, though a medium heavy one is best.

Large-Leaved Curled—The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

White or Yellow London—This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Giant Ostrich Plume—This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Chinese Very Large Cabbage-Leaved—A European variety, with light green, very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

OKRA

Culture—Sow in the spring after soil is warm, in rows two to three feet apart, putting seed down two inches. When well up, thin to eight or ten inches apart. Hoe soil up against stem of plant.

This vegetable produces long, nutritious pods, which when young, are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of row.

Early Dwarf—Productive; pods white, round, smooth.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Long Green—Later and more productive; ribbed pods.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Perkins' Mammoth—Plant dwarf; very productive. Produces beautiful, long, slender green pods, which remain tender a long time. An extra choice variety.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

White Velvet—Pods round, smooth, free from seams; exceedingly tender, very flavored and very prolific.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

French Market Dwarf Prolific—One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the Winter Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when six inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



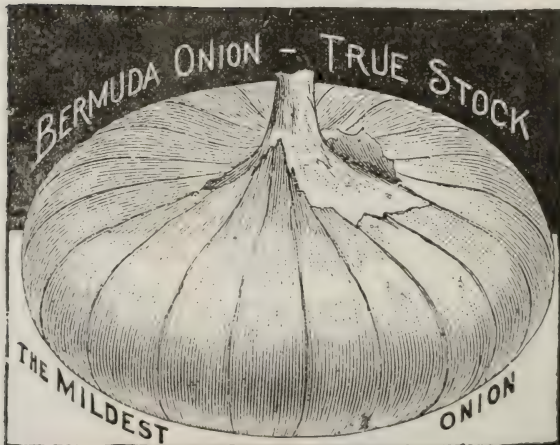
See Page 41.



See Page 41.



Australian Brown Onion.





ONION SETS

During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of 1 peck to a car load.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five or six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

	Postpaid.		
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Red Western	15	25	50
Yellow Western	15	25	50
White Western	15	25	60
Extra Early White Pearl...	15	30	75
White Bermuda	15	30	
Crystal White Wax	15	30	

If Onion Sets, in pints or quarts, are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c pt. and 10c qt.

SHALLOTS

Culture: A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place.

Prices, pt., 20c; qt., 30c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.

Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination.

ONIONS

1 Oz. Seed to 200 Feet Drill; 5 lbs. to an Acre.

Culture: In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use *Latania* leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil.

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to take up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole can be sown in January and February.

Bermuda Red—An early variety resembling the White Bermuda, except in color, which is a pale red, flesh crisp and mild in flavor. A fine market onion. (Teneriffe grown seed.)

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Bermuda White—Teneriffe-grown. Broad and flat, a pale straw color; fresh, crisp, solid and mild in flavor.

Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.10

Crystal White Wax—A very early onion of the Bermuda type; pure white in color and of mild flavor, especially adapted for fall planting for the early markets.

Oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00

Louisiana or Red Creole—Best for the South; good keeper.

Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

Large Red Wethersfield—Grows very large, keeps well and is of fine flavor.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Mammoth Silver King—A very large growing white onion, uniform inn shape.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

New Queen—Very early, flat, beautifully white and of the finest flavor; grows to a fair size in Louisiana, and is one of our best market varieties, its principal recommendation being its rapidity of growth and its longkeeping qualities. Also an excellent variety for pulling green or pickling.

Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25

Prize-Taker—The largest of the yellow onions, globular in shape, of a pale straw color. Produces enormous crops; bulbs frequently weigh as much as three pounds each.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Southport Red Globe—Grows to a good size, rich red color with small neck. A fine keeper.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Southport White Globe—A great yielder, fine grained and firm; flavor mild.

Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Southport Yellow Globe—The Southport onions are handsome globe-shaped bulbs of excellent quality, uniform in size and fine keepers. The yellow is one of the earliest.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—One of the leading white sorts, of beautiful shape and very mild flavor. The bulbs are flat and mature early. It is a splendid variety for both family use and market garden. It grows to a fair size, bulbs averaging two to three inches in diameter.

Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Yellow Globe Danvers—A well known early onion of fine quality. Flesh white and firm. Color a bright orange; grows to a good size, hardy, a sure cropper and excellent keeper.

Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Australian Brown—First among the requirements of the market gardener in selection of an onion is its shipping qualities. The producer for home use finds this feature of equal value, for it insures him a prime supply of the vegetable at all times. The flesh is pure white, close layered, juicy and tender, growing to a good size. This hardy variety does especially well in the

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.

ONIONS—Continued.

South, and when planted in rich, sandy soil and given an abundance of water, will produce more to the acre than any onion that has come under our observation.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.10

PARSLEY

Culture—Best sown during cool weather—August to May. Succeeds best in rich, moist soil. Sown thickly in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep. When the plants are two inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about fifty feet of row, or give 500 plants.

Champion Moss-Curled—Vigorous compact-growing variety; excellent for garnishing and flavoring; also a handsome decorative plant; leaves fine and crisp, resembling moss; a most popular sort for the market and home garden.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Fern-Leaf Moss—Most exquisite in form and color; exceedingly fine for garnishing and flavoring.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted—The roots are excellent for flavoring soups.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Plain Leaved—This is the kind raised for New Orleans market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Double Curled—The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind. Has been largely grown of late for shipping.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

PARSNIP

1 Ounce Seed to 250 Feet of Drill.

Culture: Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown, or Sugar—Is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

PEAS

1 Qt. to 150 Feet of Drill; $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels to an Acre.

Culture: Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground matured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing, the Dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall-growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce in sandy, light soil.

Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

American Wonder—Extra early, dwarf, compact growth, wrinkled. Our stock is excellent.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50

Gradus—Early as American Wonder, pods as large as Telephone; a superior variety.

Qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00

McLean's Little Gem—Green, wrinkled, early marrow; delicious flavor.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50

Nott's Excelsior—A popular early, tender pea, combining the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas; of fine quality and sweetness; most desirable for market garden and home garden.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50

Premium Gem—Splendid wrinkled variety, very early; fine flavor.

Qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00

Alaska—One of the very earliest and best.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00

Early Washington—Favorite with market gardeners here.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00

First and Best—Our standard market garden, extra early peas.

Qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Abundance—Good bearer; peas large and of excellent quality.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50

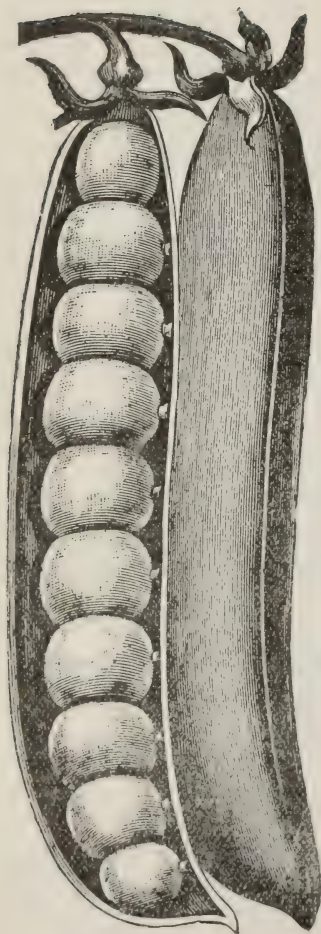
Champion of England—A popular variety; very hardy, prolific and rich in quality.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00

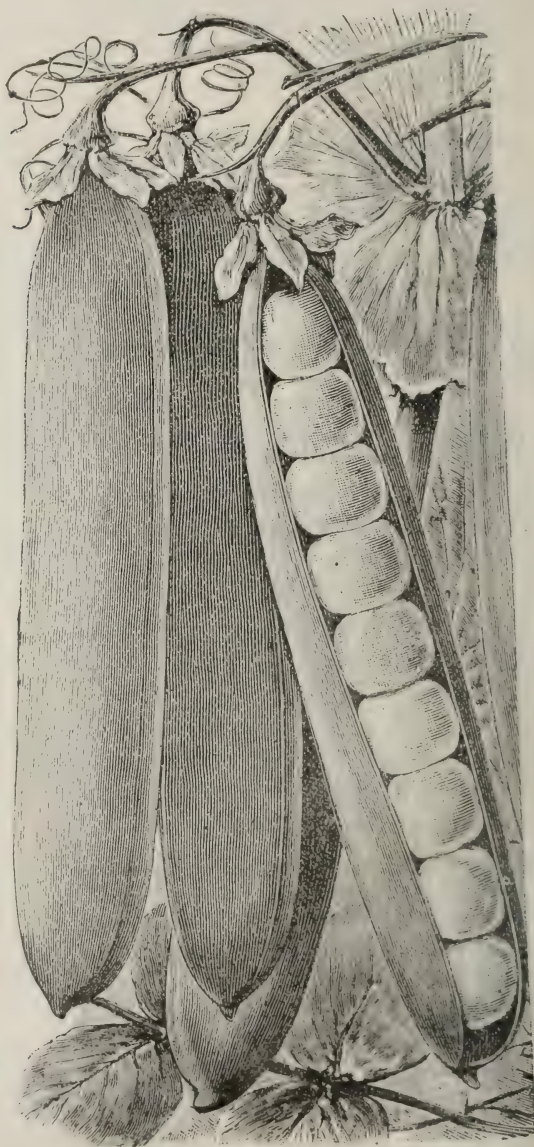
Dwarf Sugar or Edible Pods—This pea is not generally known in our country, but is one which deserves to be better known and will undoubtedly be appreciated by all. The pods are large, tender, succulent, and have none of the tough inner lining found



Curled Parsley.
See Page 45.



White Marrowfat Peas.
See Page 47.



Gradus Peas.
See Page 45.

PEAS—Continued.

in the ordinary varieties. This pea can be eaten whole and is most delicious, being a great favorite with the French people, who are the recognized connoisseurs. The vines bear in great abundance; seed medium to large, smooth, round, and light yellow.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00

Stratagem—A very heavy cropper, producing large, well-filled pods of excellent quality. One of the finest peas in cultivation.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00

LATE VARIETIES.

Blackeye Marrowfat—Good tall-growing winter variety, very productive.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00

Large White Marrowfat—Similar to the above, pole.

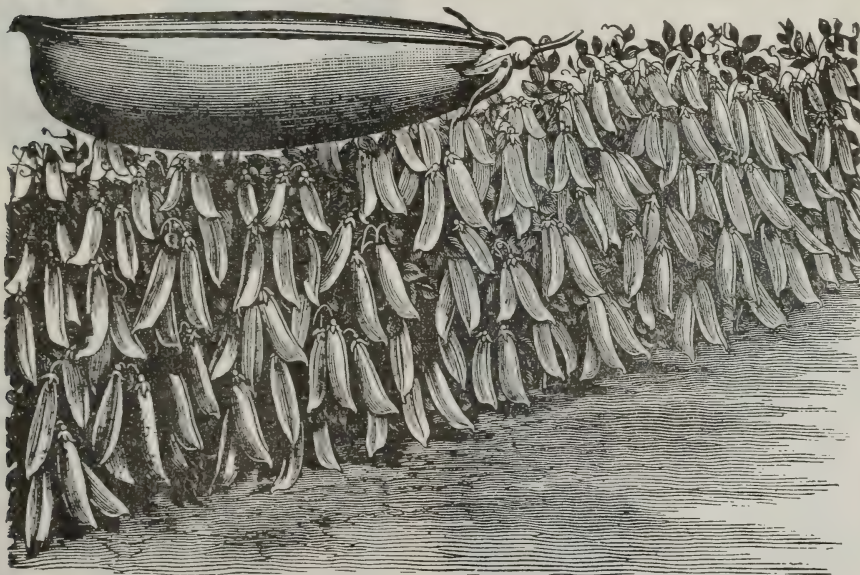
Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00

Telephone—Handsome, well-filled pods; peas large size, good quality.

Qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50



Early Alaska Peas.



First and Best Peas.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



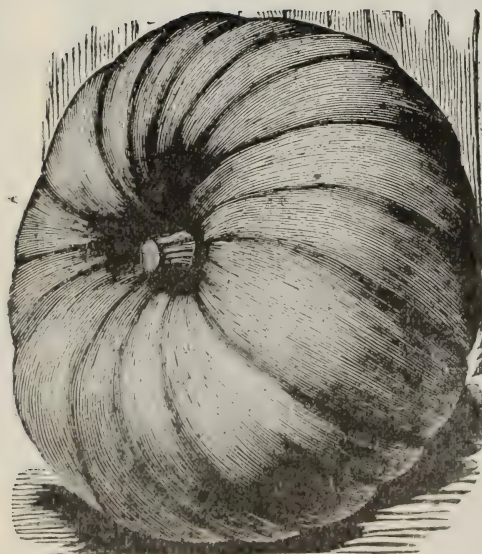
Cayenne Pepper.
See Page 49.



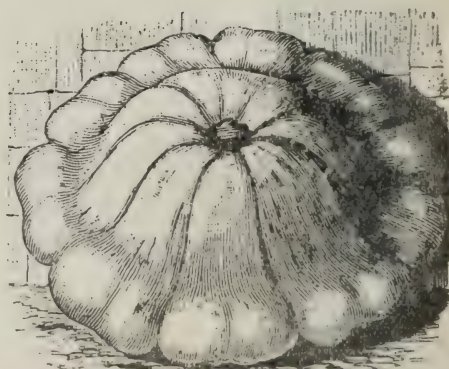
See Page 49.



Cashaw Crookneck Pumpkin.
See Page 49.



Golden Yellow Mammoth Pumpkin.
See Page 49.



Early Bush Squash.
See Page 53.

PEPPER.

Culture—Sow in hot beds in November and December, or in cold frames or boxes in early spring. Transplant when the weather is favorable, about April, to open ground in rows eighteen inches apart and ten inches apart in the row. The ground should be highly manured before transplanting. When about six inches high, hoe the plants, and earth up slightly, keeping well watered at all times.

Bell, or Bull Nose—Early, sweet and of good flavor.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Cayenne—Pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25

Cherry—Small, round, smooth and productive.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Chili, Small—Pods pendant, shapely, conical, about one and one-half inches in length; very piquant; excellent for pickles.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Chinese Giant—Most desirable, new; large variety; thick flesh, mild and sweet.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

Golden Dawn—Resembles the well known Bell in shape, but the fruit is golden yellow.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Large Sweet Spanish—Large and excellent for mangoes.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Mexican Chili—Highly productive; three to four inches in length; pungent.

Monstrosity—A very large growing variety of fine quality.

Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00

Tabasco—Medium size, bright pods; very hot, best for pepper sauce.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Red Cluster—Fruit grows in clusters. It is very prolific and of dwarf habit.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Ruby King—A large growing sweet pepper of the Neapolitan type; strong grower and prolific.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

PUMPKIN.

Culture—Plant in May, June and July for best results, about five seeds to a hill, and keep three best plants; hills eight feet apart. Soil should be kept damp and free from weeds. When planted among corn take every fourth row. Keep as far from melons and cucumbers as possible, as they are apt to mix. One pound of seed will plant about 400 hills.

Cheese—Size large; reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Connecticut Field, or Jack O'Lantern—A fine variety for dairy ranchers, adding much to the quality and quantity of the milk and butter; an excellent keeper and can be strongly recommended.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c

Cushaw, or Crook-Neck—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Japanese Pie—The flesh is nearly solid; the seed cavity beings very small, fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and are fine for home use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Large Sweet Field—Popular among the local growers; size very large; hardy and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Large Yellow Mammoth Potiron—Rich, dark yellow; the flesh of a little lighter shade; a remarkable keeper.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo—King of mammoths. Is very productive, often weighing 150 pounds, and a good keeper.

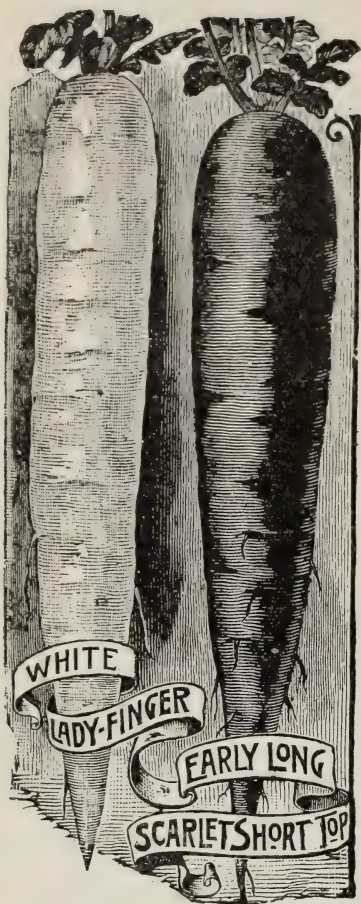
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Sweet or Early Sugar—This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. It is very fine-grained, and a splendid keeper.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



See Page 51.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.
See Page 51.



Half Long Scarlet Radish. See Page 51.



French Breakfast Radish.
See Page 51.

RADISHES.

Culture—Sow any month of the year; will succeed in any good garden soil not over-moist or too heavy. For early and late crops a warm, sheltered situation should be chosen; for those sown in summer, a rather shady spot must be selected. For a succession, sow every two weeks. The ground where the sowing is to be made should be dug deep and raked fine. The seed is generally sown thinly broadcast, in beds four to five feet wide, with one-foot alleys between. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill, or a bed forty square feet.

Black Spanish Winter, Long—Grows to a large size, of oblong shape; quite solid.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

California Mammoth White—A winter sort; eight to twelve inches long and two inches in diameter; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c

Chartier—A long, smooth radish, red above and shading to clear white at the tip.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

China Rose Winter—Medium size, oblong, of a bright rose color; one of the best varieties for winter use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c

Crimson Giant Turnip—Twice as large as any other turnip-shape variety; does not get hollow or pithy; flesh white, solid, crisp and mild flavor. Excellent for forcing in open ground.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Roots long; pinkish color; flesh white and crisp.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Early Scarlet Globe—Undoubtedly the best known radish in cultivation; very solid, bright red color and of unequalled quality; is highly recommended for market use.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

French Breakfast—A fine early variety; olive shaped; scarlet body with white tips.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Long, Brightest Scarlet—Color vivid scarlet tipped with snow white; very juicy, sweet and crisp, and a rapid grower.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Long, Cincinnati Market—An improved strain of the well known Long Scarlet Short Top.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Long White Icicle—In form half-long, pure white and very crisp. Very quick in growth and of delicious flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Long, White Vienna—Practically the same as Lady Finger.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Half-Long, Deep Scarlet—Bright and crisp.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

White, Strasburg—Roots long and tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining these qualities even when roots have become old.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Turnip, Early Scarlet, White Topped—A handsome, very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

Culture—Sow in early spring an inch deep, and when well started thin young plants to four inches apart. Rows should be a foot apart and kept well cultivated between rows to get vigorous, sturdy plants. When the plants are one year old, remove to prepared beds in early spring, and place four feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year. Apply manure every fall.

Monarch, or Giant—Superior variety of large size.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture—Sow in early spring, one inch deep, in drills one foot apart and thin young plants to three or four inches apart in the row. The soil should be deep and loose, and never allowed to get dry. General care same as for parsnips and carrots.

Sandwich Island—Of enormous size, very tender and delicious. Long, white tapering roots, less liable to branch. A favorite with market gardeners.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

SORREL.

Culture—Sow any time in deep, moist soil, even sour soils are preferable to what is considered good garden loam. Used same as spinach.

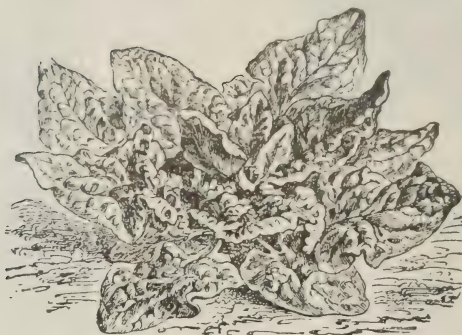
Large-Leaved French—Used for salads, and highly recommended when cooked like spinach.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



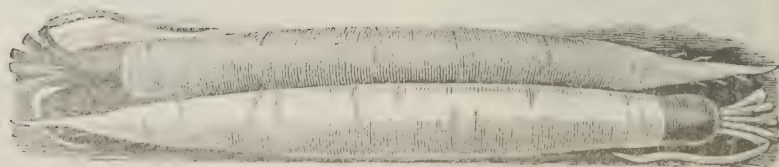
Flanders Spinach.
See Page 53.



Savoy Spinach.
See Page 53.



Broad-Leaved Sorrel.
See Page 51.



Sandwich Island Salsify.
See Page 51.

SQUASHES

Culture—Sow after danger of frost is past. Light, warm soil is best. Plant in hills prepared the same as for cucumbers and melons, the bush kinds about four feet apart, and the running varieties from six to nine feet apart, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about one-half dozen seeds in each hill and thin to three best plants. The earth about the plants should be kept loose and clear from weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoots of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit. One ounce of seed will plant from thirty to fifty hills.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Golden Bush Scalloped—Similar in shape to the white.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Early White Bush Scalloped—An early variety, well-flavored and productive; excellent for the market.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Long Island White Bush—An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Long White Vegetable Marrow—An English variety of delicious flavor.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Is much larger in size than the Early White Bush. Flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Summer Crook-Neck—This is the richest summer squash; very early and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

WINTER VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow—A standard fall squash of rich orange color; very productive; keeps well.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c

Hubbard—The finest winter variety, vigorous, productive. Fruit large, weighty, moderately warted, with hard shell; color dark bronze green. A fine grained, thick, dry, richly flavored, orange-yellow flesh. Baked, it is similar to and as luscious as a sweet potato.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c

Mammoth Chili—Grows to immense size, often weighing over 200 pounds; very productive.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Red or Golden Hubbard—Similar to the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange. Flesh deep, golden yellow, fine grained; cooks dry, and is of excellent flavor.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c

Winter Crook Neck—A good fall variety; flesh close-grained and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

SPINACH.

Culture—An all-year crop. Sow early in fall and spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants as you need them for cooking. For winter and spring use, sow in September. One ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of row.

Bloodsdaile, or Savoy-Leaved—The earliest of all the varieties, and one of the best for autumn planting for early use. The leaf of this sort is wrinkled same as Savoy cabbage.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Long-Standing—Remains a long time before running to seed.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c

Early Giant Thick-Leaved—Leaves very large, thick and deep green.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c

Flanders Broad-Leaved—Round seed; excellent and productive.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c

Large Viroflay—For either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick, roundish leaves.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c

TOMATOES.

Culture—Sow in hot bed or frame, about December, for winter crop in frostless belts, or in early spring for summer crop. Growth must never be checked or a shortened fruit crop will result. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out and set in pots or in another bed, to give them room and make them "stocky." When five or six inches high, if the weather be warm and settled, transplant them to open ground, selecting a rainy day if possible; in the absence of rain, water and protect till well rooted. Set plants four feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants. The tomato requires a rather light soil to ripen early, but if handsome fruit and a plentiful crop be desired, very rich soil should be selected and good cultivation given.

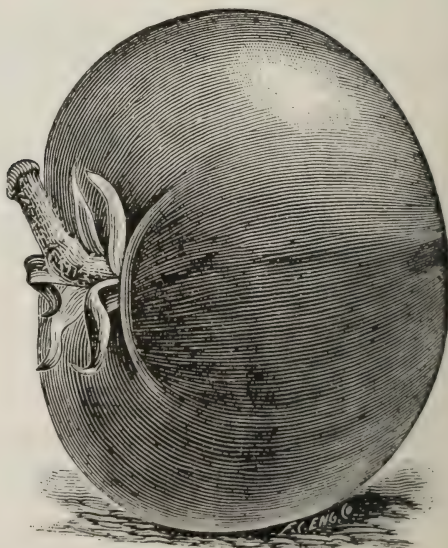
NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



See Page 55.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.
See Page 55.



Crimson Cushion.
See Page 55.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. Fruit of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Atlantic Prize (Early Ruby)—A favorite early variety; color rich crimson.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Livingston's Beauty—Of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Beefsteak—This variety has been exceedingly popular with our customers and our sales have been enormous. It is one of the best, if not the best tomato grown. It is very prolific, and its growth is a marvel. For the home garden it cannot be surpassed. Of a bright red color, with very firm, substantial meat and luscious flavor. We take pleasure in again presenting this favorite to our customers.

Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Chalk's Early Jewel—Nearly as early as Earliana. Fruits are large and of fine flavor.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Crimson Cushion—Of large size, often weighing one pound; nearly round, solid and smooth; color rich crimson; delicious for slicing.

Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Dwarf Champion—An early and distinct variety, medium in size; plant of dwarf and compact growth.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Dwarf Stone—Vine resembles Dwarf Champion, but stronger. Fruit same color and size as the New Stone.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Golden Queen—The best yellow. Has a fine appearance and a distinct flavor.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

June Pink—A smooth purple-fruited tomato, maturing early, resembling the Earliana in shape and size, differing only in color. Large size; early.

Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00

Livingston's Favorite—Beautiful shape, smooth and a good bearer; ripens evenly.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Matchless—An old variety of splendid qualities, rich red in color and a fine keeper.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

New Stone—A splendid variety for shipping; bright scarlet, large, smooth and firm; excellent quality and one of the best for general use.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

Perfection—A good quality and very prolific.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

Ponderosa—Grows to enormous size, sometimes weighing from two to three pounds each; very smooth and solid.

Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

Spark's Earliana—Early and prolific; very solid and noted as a good shipper.

Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

TURNIPS

Culture—Sow during cool weather, from August to April. For early crops, sow the Early White Flat Dutch or Early Purple Top Milan during early winter; and for summer crops sow any of the other varieties at intervals of two weeks, in drills twelve inches apart; cover the seed lightly unless the season be very dry; thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart. For fall or winter use, sow the Golden Ball or Purple Top Strap Leaf. Success in raising turnips depends upon the selection of soil and its subsequent preparation. Stir deeply.

Early Purple Top Milan—One of the earliest varieties.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c

Early White Egg—An egg-shaped variety for spring and fall sowing; flesh firm, fine-grained, mild and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Early White Flat Dutch—White flesh, medium size, quick growth.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

Red Top White Globe—A very fine variety, globe-shaped; flesh white and of excellent quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

Golden Ball—Round, smooth English turnip of fine quality; skin bright yellow; good keeper.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

Purple Top Strap Leaf—Very productive; matures quickly; flesh white and sweet.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

Early Snowball—Some people may think that a turnip is a turnip, not realizing the great difference between the average stringy; pulpy vegetable and the sweet, mellow, crisp possibilities that have been achieved in the perfection of the Snowball. It was first introduced into this section by us several years ago, and our supply of seed this season is so unusually fine that we are strongly recommending it.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Culture—Same as for common turnip, but if anything less exacting in care.

Improved Yellow Purple-Top—The old, popular standard sort both for stock feeding and table use; flesh yellow, solid and sweet.

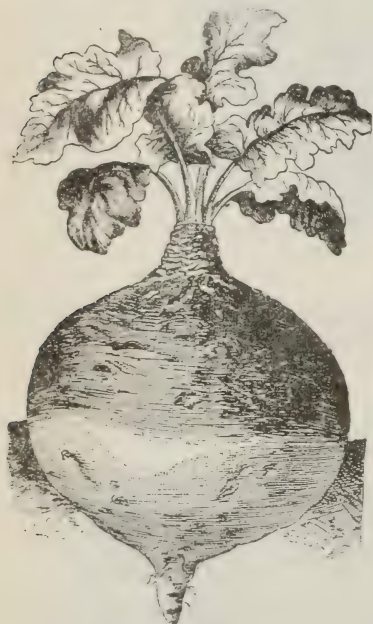
Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Large White—A very superior white-fleshed variety of large size and fine quality.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops which are used as "greens." Very hardy and will grow all winter.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c



Purple Top Ruta Baga.

Cow Horn, or Long White—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow-fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c



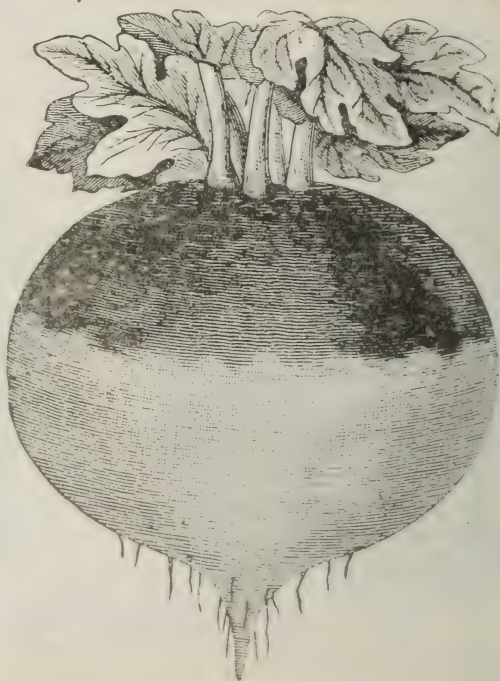
Early Red or Purple Top Turnip.

Yellow Globe—A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c

Yellow Aberdeen—Roots medium sized, round, flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c



Purple Top Globe Turnip.

HERBS.

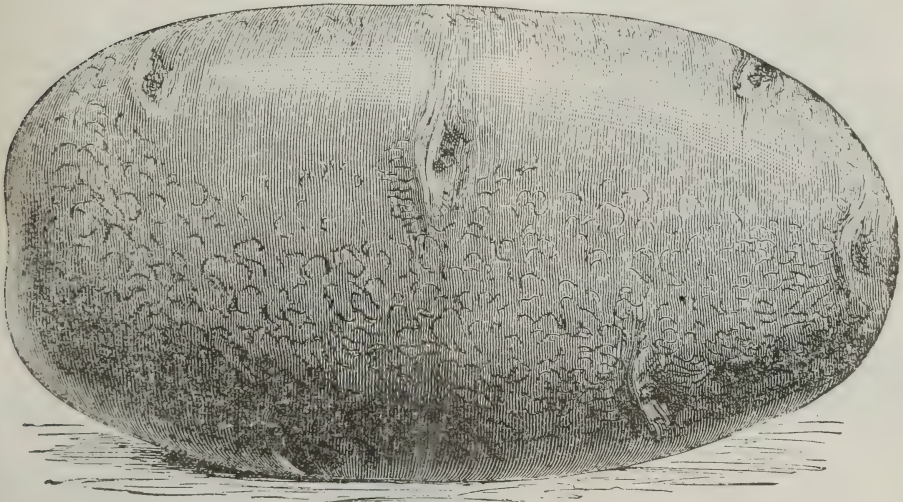
Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

Culture: Most Herbs thrive best on light, sandy soil. Sow early in the Spring or Fall in carefully prepared and thoroughly cultivated ground. Plant shallow and press soil down firmly.

	Pkt.		
Anise—Seeds aromatic and carminative.	\$0.05	Fennel—Sweet	Seeds aromatic; for
Balm—For culinary purposes.	.05	flavoring	.05
Basil—Dwarf or bush. Culinary herb..	.05	Fennel—Florence. In flavor resembling	celery.....
Basil—Sweet. Culinary herb used for			.05
flavoring soups, etc.	.05	Horehound—Has medicinal qualities..	.05
Bene—The leaves used for dysentery..	.05	Lavender—For oil and distilled water	.05
Borage—Leaves used as a salad.....	.05	Marjoram—Sweet. Used in seasoning	.05
Carraway—Used in flavoring liquors		Rosemary—Yields an aromatic oil and	
and bread.....	.05	water	.05
Catnip—Has medicinal qualities.....	.10	Rue—Said to have medicinal qualities	.05
Coriander—Seeds aromatic.....	.05	Sage—Common. A culinary herb; also	
Dill—Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	.05	used in medicine.....	.05
		Savory—Summer. Used as a culinary	
		herb	.05
		Savory—Winter. Used as a culinary	
		herb	.05
		Tansy—Generally used in bitters....	.10
		Thyme—French	.10
		Wormwood—Has medicinal qualities..	.05

SEED POTATOES.

The Choicest of all Northern Stock.



White Star.

Spring Planting: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds and grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the grow-

ing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

Fall Planting: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

In season will carry a full line of Seed Potatoes from the seed-growing sections. Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will



Early Rose Potato.

make especially low figures on car lots delivered at your station.

Triumph—A very early pink skinned variety largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50

Early Rose—A leading variety for earliness and productiveness.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50

Burbank—Among the late varieties this is more largely grown than any other. It is of good size, fine form and an excellent yielder. Flesh white, very mealy, and of fine flavor.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Irish Cobbler—The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular, of the early varieties. It is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and a good keeper; in short, the best all-round early potato now on the market.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00.

White Star—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past six years to any extent, it has become the market gardener's favorite.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50

Peerless—One of the most popular second, early or late varieties in cultivation. Its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite.

Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50

SWEET POTATOES.

Culture: Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay Potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The Dooley Yam—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use.

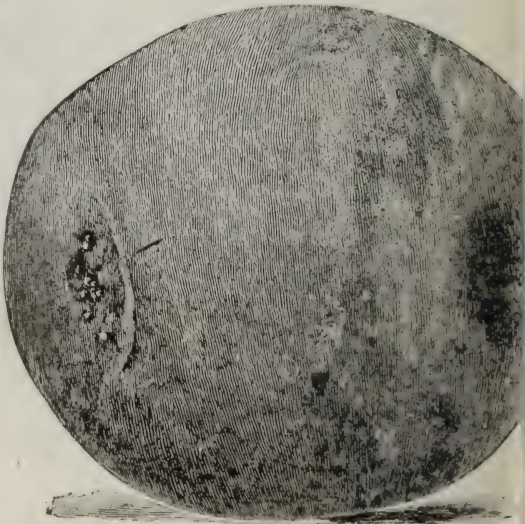
Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern Queen—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier.

Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Pumpkin Yam—This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam, but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand.

Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.



Triumph Potato.

Re-Cleaned Grass and Clover Seed

CLOVER SEED

Alsike, or Hybrid (Swedish)—Hardest of all clovers. On rich moist soil yields large quantities of hay or pasture. Will thrive in soils which are so wet that the common Red Clover would not live. Unlike some of the other clovers, which have tap roots, Alsike has many fibrous roots, hence is not injured by freezing and thawing of the ground. Esteemed highly by bee keepers. Sow 7 pounds per acre.

1 lb., 45c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.25

Mammoth Clover—Valuable with other grasses for mixed hay. Ripens about with timothy. Being a rank grower it is used largely for plowing under. Sow 10 pounds per acre.

1 lb., 40c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.70

Medium, or Common Red—The most important and valuable of the clover family. Makes the best of hay. Sow 10 pounds per acre.

1 lb., 40c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.70

White Dutch Clover—Good in permanent pastures, especially for cattle; valuable for bees, and the best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. Sow in spring at the rate of 5 pounds per acre when sown alone.

1 lb., 50c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$4.00

Crimson Clover—Should be sown in July, August and September of each year. Can be sown with corn, or any cultivated crop. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Cover lightly. Use only American-grown seed. The spring following it can be cut for soiling by April 20; for ensilage May 1 to 15; for seed first week in June.

1 lb., 35c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.25

Japan Clover (Lespedeza Striata)—The greatest blessing that could come to the South. A legume, Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock from June until frost. In some soils it grows twenty inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows thirty inches; appears in May; can plant in spring twenty-five pounds or one bushel per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South.

Lb., 35c., postpaid; bushel, \$5.00.

Burr Clover—A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself each succeeding year. It is admirably and improves in growth and appearance adapted for use with Bermuda grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. When sown on Bermuda grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. It is also desirable to



Burr Clover.

scarify it in this way each fall for the best results. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda grass. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs. It is very much more satisfactory to sow the re-cleaned or hulled seed than the seed in the burr. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre of hulled seed and twenty-five to thirty pounds in the burr.

Price, re-cleaned or hulled: Lb., 30c, by mail; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Giant Beggar Weed or Florida Clover

Giant Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover— A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the Southern States it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of seven feet; is densely covered with leaves, yields both hay and pasturage abundantly, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover. Sow any time after frost and as late as the middle of June; if in drills, three feet apart, three to four pounds per acre, or, broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre, covering one to two inches. If cut when two feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch from the roots, producing successive crops. Can be easily eradicated, and is in no sense a pest.

Lb., 60c; 10 lbs. and over at 50c lb.

Write for prices on bushel lots or more.

ALFALFA

The Great Hay and Soil Renovating Plant.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in cultivation. It is grown with more or less success in nearly every State in the Union. The plant in appearance differs widely from other clovers. The young plants are of a beautiful emerald green color, growing upright and branching in character. The leaves are smooth and three-parted, each part being broadcast above the middle and round in outline. The plant produces, after it gets twelve to twenty-four inches high, bluish purple flowers, distributed on different parts of its structure.

The root system of the plant is the most beautiful thing in connection with its growth. There is no telling how deep the roots of Alfalfa will penetrate. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. The depth to which they penetrate depends largely on the physical condition of the soil below the surface, also the depth of the water table, which, the roots always seek. Generally speaking, the soil best suited for Alfalfa is a sandy loam with porous or gravelly clay subsoil. But as so much depends on the underlying soil, no definite recommendations can be given. A safe conclusion can only be reached through a practical experiment. Usually bottom lands are adapted to Alfalfa, provided they do not overflow or the water table be too close to the surface. It should be understood that Alfalfa does not stand overflowing, nor will it succeed on sobby or wet lands. Soil contain-

ing a good per cent of water, soluble lime, when other conditions are correct, is usually a good situation for Alfalfa. Alfalfa will establish itself much quicker where the soil is inoculated with the same bacteria that infests the roots of this plant in favorable Alfalfa sections. Such inoculation may be effected by mixing the seed to be sown with soil from an old-established field of Alfalfa. Ten bushels of such soil is said to be sufficient to inoculate an acre of ground. It should be interesting to know the same bacteria that infests the roots of bur clover and melilotus is identical to that on Alfalfa. So wherever bur clover and melilotus are found growing may be said to be a favorable situation for Alfalfa. Soil intended for Alfalfa should be broken very deeply and made as fine as possible. In most cases it will be found profitable to apply as much as 400 pounds of high-grade complete fertilizer to the acre. This will give the plants a good start, feeding them until the bacteria takes hold. The quantity of seed for an acre will depend largely on the quality and method of planting. Good seed only should be sown, and at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. The seed may be broadcasted by hand or with a broadcast seed sower. An ordinary harrow will cover them deep enough, providing it is not very dry when sown. Rolling after sowing is advantageous, providing it be dry. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October or November, or during February, March and April. Fall sowing should prove more profitable, although such is not always the case. It is better not to risk all at the same time. No cultivation is usually given young Alfalfa, but there are times when spring sowing can be harrowed to great advantage, shortly after the plants are up, provided the ground is foul with weeds or has become caked. After the plants are established for a year, cultivation may be given with benefit each spring, after all danger of freezing is past. This cultivation is given with a disc harrow, with disc set perfectly straight. This working will split up the old crowns, stir the soil and seem to assist the plants in spreading, thus establishing a better stand. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be much impaired. Great care must be exercised in curing and handling to prevent loss of leaves. The feed value of Alfalfa hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from one to six tons of dry hay.

Price, 25c lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.25. Special price on large lots.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.

GRASS SEEDS

Any grass, fodder or forage plant you want and do not find quoted, write for special terms.

Red Top—Valuable for hay, also grazing; does best on moist land.

Lb., postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Succeeds finely on hill lands, and produces the most nourishing food for cattle, retains its qualities to a late period in winter. Sow early in spring or during the months of October and November.

Fancy clean seed, lb., postpaid, 50c; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—This is excellent for hay when sown with other grasses, such as Orchard Grass and Timothy, and is also one of the best grasses for permanent pasture on a great variety of soil. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre.

Lb., postpaid, 40c; by express or freight, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Orchard Grass—For meadows and pastures; stands drouth well; blooms with red clover; best in orchards.

Lb., postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.10.

Timothy—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, or medium state of moisture.

By express or freight, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Bromus Inermis—Particularly adapted to poor, dry soils which are not adapted to other grasses; used both for pasture and hay.

Lb., postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda Grass is to the South what Kentucky Blue Grass is to the North, and is the best hay and pasture grass for all soils which are not too wet, and is the most common grass in all parts of the Gulf

States. Its leaves and fine creeping stems lie so close to the ground that it makes an excellent lawn grass. It is never injured by protracted drouth and is unhurt by the most frequent grazing and cuttings. Its roots are so strong and wiry that it is the best of soil-binders, and is used extensively for protecting levees, and railroad companies use thousands of pounds annually for seeding embankments. As a hay grass it is unexcelled and in favorable season will give two cuttings and yield not less than two tons of hay per acre. The ground should be very carefully prepared and harrowed as fine as possible. Seed may be sown from September to March at the rate of about three pounds per acre, and covered with a roller, though if sown just before a rain no covering will be needed. As the seeds are small they must not be covered deeply, or they will fail to germinate.

Price, postpaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.65

English Rye Grass—Perennial. A vigorous growing Grass in meadows of moist soil. Valuable for permanent pastures. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Bus., \$2.50.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—Valuable for hay and pastures; very hardy. Sow two or three bushels per acre.

Lb., 35c, postpaid. Bus. (10 lbs.), \$2.50.

Extra Fine Mixed—We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

Lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$30.00

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—A thoroughly first-class mixture, made of the best and cleanest grades of those varieties used and best adapted to general lawn purposes.

Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Shady Lawn Mixture—A selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun.

Lb., 60c.

GERMINATION TEST.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.

FARM SEEDS and FORAGE CROPS.

COW PEAS.

Prices subject to market changes. Write us for prices when large quantities are wanted.

The Cow Pea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We wish only to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more Cow Peas, as they are the greatest of all leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food, **nitrogen**, storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

Unquestionably we are the largest dealers in Cow Peas in Louisiana, and if you have any to sell us, let us hear from you.

Whippoorwill—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn-out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whippoorwill is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. By express or freight. Peck, 65c.

New Era—The earliest variety of Cow Peas in existence and therefore most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. If you will get the grain off the ground early and plow and plant to New Era Cow Peas you can put the ground in fine shape for the coming crop. You will not have to haul manure on land so treated. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. By express or freight. Peck, 70c.

Wonderful or Unknown—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May, in order to come to full maturity. By express or freight. Peck, 80c.

Large, Black-Eyed Peas—The large Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. By express or freight. Peck, \$1.25

Clay Peas—Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. By express or freight. Peck, 80c.

Cream Peas—This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever of-

fered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield, they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker, and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form. Peas are of a cream color. By express or freight. Peck, \$1.25

Crowder Peas—Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific Pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Express or freight. Peck, \$1.50

Mixed Peas—Every year thousands of bushels of Peas become mixed in handling, and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. By express or freight. Peck, 70c.

Note: If there are any other varieties of Peas which you want, write us, and we will let you know if we can furnish them. Samples of all varieties on application.

FIELD BEANS.

Velvet Bean—This has been tried and found to be the best forage plant in the South. It produces more vine and leaves than any of the Cow Peas, and the leaves remain green longer. The seeds are rich in fattening matter, and are relished by all stock. Before feeding to cows it will be found best to soak in clear water until soft. The product is simply enormous. Plant the beans in rows about six feet apart, and drop the beans about twelve inches apart in the row. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, soaking the seed twenty-four hours before planting. One peck will plant an acre. By express or freight. \$1.00 per peck.

SOJA BEAN—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford much nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills 3½ feet apart and 1½ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. By freight or express. Peck, \$1.00

Navy Beans (Commonly called white "Soup" Beans)—This is the greatest commercial bean in the world, and is planted both as a garden and field variety. It is a bush or dwarf sort of upright growth and a prolific bearer.

Large pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; post-paid. Express or freight, pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

For Sheep, Young Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

The seed of Rape in appearance is just like an ordinary turnip seed, and it might be said that they may be planted in the same manner as turnips and in any month in the year in which turnips may be sown. But since Rape is a hardy plant, in fact, a cold weather plant, experiments have shown that it will only be profitable to sow this plant in the South in the fall or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all of the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put in to about the same depth as turnips, or one inch, and where practicable the ground should be rolled. The seed germinate quickly and when just above the ground they look identical with rutabaga turnips, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from the main stalk. It is available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from eight to ten pounds of seed, when broadcasted, will yield a sufficient stand, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of.

Price, lb., 15c
By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c; by express or freight, 10 lbs. and over, 10c per lb.

Write for price in quantity.

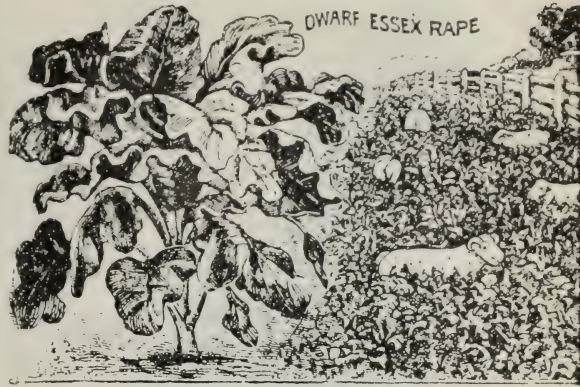
WHEAT.

Blue Stem—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all.

Bu., \$2.00

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS.

Chufas—This is a species of "earth nut," grown in the South to fatten hogs, but not to be mistaken for Nut Grass. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for



Dwarf Essex Rape.

hogs on soils too thin for artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little, and need cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in the ground through the winter, and be harvested when wanted.

Price of seed, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 40c.

Cyclone Seeder—This is one of the simplest and best cheap seeders on the market. It is very useful on any farm, and where any seed are to be sown will pay for itself in one day. Will sow wheat, rye, barley, sorghum, buckwheat, alfalfa, clover, millet, turnips, rape, and in fact practically all seed. Easily adjusted to the different seed. Full directions accompany each machine.

Price, \$1.50 each

TEOSINTE.

An Agricultural Wonder—Yielding 100 tons green feed to acre. Resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much longer, broader and sweeter. Grows 12 feet high, producing many shoots, thickly covered with heavy foliage. Plant like corn. Over 100 stalks from one seed. Two pounds seeds plant an acre. We have the only genuine variety.

Our prices for Teosinte: Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.60.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

This is the most productive of all buckwheat, a week earlier than Silver Hull, and the yield is nearly double; the kernels are twice as large as any other variety and are a richer color; best for bees.

Per lb., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

Rye, Barley and Speltz

Rye—Winter Rye still remains the most popular winter grain used in the South. Its use is greatly increasing, until now nearly every Southern farm will have its rye patch. Rye is sown from the middle of July until January. Poultry raisers will find rye a valuable crop to furnish green during the fall and winter; it will increase the egg production.

Winter Rye (South Georgia Grown)—This is a type of rye grown in South Georgia. It is peculiarly adapted to the latitude in the southern half of the Gulf States. It grows erect and very tall, even on thin land, and is very desirable for grazing or for hay. If it is the purpose to produce hay, a great improvement can be added to the product by sowing it with hairy vetch, using three pecks or a bushel of rye and fifteen to twenty-five pounds of vetch to the acre. When the rye begins to head and before the beard gets tough it should be cut, as then the vetch will be in bloom and the time is correct for the greatest yield and best quality.

Price of genuine South Georgia grown Rye, bushel, \$2.50.

Winter Rye (Tennessee or Northern Grown)—This is the hardiest type of rye grown. This type of rye is largely used for winter pasture, either by itself or in a grain mixture composed of winter oats, winter barley, etc. This mixture of other grain is very desirable because all classes of live stock will eat it better.

Price of Tennessee or Northern, bushel, \$1.50.

Write for price in quantity.

Winter Barley (Bearded Variety)—Winter Barley is used for every purpose that rye is, and possesses both advantages and disadvantages in comparison to rye. Barley will grow faster than rye, produces more blades and is much more readily eaten by all classes of live stock. Winter barley may be planted in the South from the middle of July until December, the earlier the better, especially where it is intended for a winter pasture. August and September sowings when well fertilized or sown on a rich situation will afford a quantity of grazing by Christmas. When barley is sown alone and intended for grazing we recommend that two bushels be sown to the acre. The same method of planting and preparation used in sowing oats, wheat or rye will answer for barley.

The main factor for a success with barley is the seed itself. Most of the barley offered for seed is Northern grown, harvested generally from spring sowing. This is absolutely unfit for the Southern States. We offer only genuine Tennessee grown winter barley from fall sowings. The seed costs more, but it never disappoints.

Price of seed, bu., \$1.40

Write for price in quantity.

Beardless Barley—This is comparatively a new thing in the South, but growing into great favor. It is very much like the ordinary barley in grain and growth, but has the peculiarity of having no beard, an advantage alone that is easily seen by the planter. Another thing, it is extremely early and quick in its growth, thus affording a quick grain hay not equalled by the slower growing grains. Beardless barley is more frequently sown in the South in very early spring and will mature as quick as winter barley sown in the fall. It is peculiarly adapted for a quick hay crop, but is not equal to winter barley as a pasture because it does not spread or stool out in the same proportion. We urge everybody to try it.

Price of seed, bu., \$2.00

SPELTZ, OR EMMER

A Valuable New Grain from Russia.

Outyields any other grain crop, and makes better feed than barley or oats. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay to an acre. Speltz is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate and has proven successful in every part of the South it has been planted. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at the proper season. Will grow well and produce an immense crop on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect upon it. It grows tall like rye, will mature as early as barley and produce twice as much grain as oats. Prepare your land like you would for oats or wheat and sow from September to December, or can be sown in spring, seventy-five pounds to an acre. The grain is rich in food matter, and of a superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry.

Price—1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

SEED OATS

The proper time to sow the Texas Red Rust Proof Oats is unquestionably in the fall of the year if one is to expect satisfactory yield. Still, the variety may be planted as late as February with satisfactory results. Two bushels should be planted to the acre and they should not be planted on other than very good soil. The price per bushel is generally about 75c. We advise our customers to write for prices when interested.

Fertilizing—The low yield of oats in the South is due in a large measure to the fact that the average farmer undertakes to sow oats on land entirely too poor to produce a satisfactory crop. It is simply a waste of money and energy to undertake to grow oats on poor soil. All classes of grain respond to fertilizer more noticeably than most any other crop. It is important that a reasonable amount of vegetable matter be contained in the soil if it may be expected to produce a satisfactory yield. This vegetable matter is easily applied to the soil through the use of cow-peas or other crop that may be turned under. In addition to vegetable matter it is desirable to resort to the use of commercial fertilizer, and in using commercial fertilizers for any class of grain crop it is desirable to apply what is termed complete fertilizers, and the most economical is generally a formula that will contain at least 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 4 per cent potash. The quantity of this necessary for an acre will depend on the natural fertility of the soil, but no less than 200 to 400 pounds should be used broadcast to the acre, and in addition to the above an application of 1000 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre broadcasted when the oats are six to eight inches high will increase both the yield of straw and grain enormously.

Texas Red Rust Proof—This is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 10 bushels per acre, and we have known of more prolific yields. Sown in the Fall, makes splendid winter pasture which does not prevent its making full crop in the spring. Nearly always more than a full crop of spring sown. For fall planting sow three bushels per acre in September or October. For spring planting sow two bushels per acre.

By express or freight, bu., 85c.

Winter Turf—This variety comes from Tennessee and has proven most valuable for winter grazing besides maturing full crops of 50 to 75 bushels in the springs. It stools out to such an extent that $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels is sufficient per acre. They are



Extra Early Burt Oats.

grayish white in color. This variety has stood the heavy freezing of our late winters.

By express or freight, bu., \$1.35.

Burt Oats—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter-killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof.

Bushel, \$1.50.

Appler Oats—The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and a week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. About 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than Western R. P. Oats, and with far less beard and waste.

Bushel, \$1.50.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

Hairy, or Winter Vetch

This is one of the best of the legumes, making it a great soil renovating plant; makes excellent hay and forage.

Hairy or Winter Vetch—It is one of our most valuable fall planting crops. Can be sown from July to November. Care must be taken to avoid sowing in hot, dry weather. The seed are sown broadcast and harrowed in. It has been found best to sow vetch with either wheat, rye or oats, wheat or rye being preferred. The advantage in sowing with grain is that the stiffer stalks of grain will help to hold it up, keeping it from matting and allowing a larger growth to be made, and easier harvested. When sown with wheat or rye use twenty to thirty pounds of hairy vetch to half bushel to three pecks of rye or wheat to an acre. If sown with oats, sow one bushel of oats to an acre, plow them in, then harrow, then broadcast twenty pounds of vetch to an acre and harrow in. In this manner you secure a better seed bed, will produce a better stand and your soil being in better condition to harvest. Vetch can be sown alone and will require forty-five to sixty pounds to the acre.

Vetches are better nitrogen gatherers and more profitable as a hay crop than cow-peas or crimson clover. They not only produce a very large yield of the most nutritious forage, but from two to three tons of hay can be made to the acre. The feed value of vetch hay is equal, pound for pound, of that of wheat bran. So that it is easy for the Southern farmer to realize its high feed value.

An important advantage to the Southern farmer and stock raiser as a winter and early spring pasture crop. When vetches are sown early, they can be pastured during the winter and early spring, furnishing a most nutritious feed. If the stock are taken off not later than the first of April a large forage crop can be made and harvested in June.

The forage is greatly relished by all classes of live stock, and is an especially fine milk-producing food. Cows fed on this make the richest butter.

Hairy or Sand Vetch is the true Winter Vetch, and takes the place in the winter that cow-peas does in the summer.

There is no standard weight of vetch for a bushel, although a measured bushel will weigh sixty pounds. We, therefore, price by the pound.

Price of seed—1 lb., 12c; if by mail, 1 lb., 22c.

Write for special prices in quantity. Name quantity wanted.

Spring, or English Vetch (*Vicia Sativa*)
—Also known as Oregon and Winter Vetch. This type of vetch is much like Hairy Vetch in character of growth, and is used for the same purposes. It is not so tardy or resistant to cold weather, but in certain sections of the South where the winters are very mild it is used in preference to the Hairy Vetch. The seed of spring vetches are much larger than the Hairy Vetch, not so round, being more flat and a lighter shade of color. They are planted both in the fall and early spring, either by themselves or in connection with winter grain, grasses or clovers. This type of vetch is largely sown with oats in January and February, especially where a fine crop of hay is wanted.

Price of seed—1 lb., 6c; by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 16c.

Write for prices in quantity.

Special Information About Vetch—One peculiarity of all types of vetches is that very frequently the first year they are tried on a certain piece of land, either a poor stand or feeble growth will be made and thus discourage a farmer from trying it again. Now, if this same piece of land be sown to vetch the second year, much better results will be obtained and much finer growth will be manifested the third year on the same ground, and so on. Such failures are generally attributed to the seed, which, in nine cases out of ten, is not so.

Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet

(*Pencillaria*.)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of three to four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut in this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

PEARL, OR CAT-TAIL MILLET— Continued.

not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage.

1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs. and over, 8c lb.

GERMAN MILLET

Choice Southern Grown Seed.

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

Price of our Southern-grown Millet, about \$2.00 per bushel of 50 pounds.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves an excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of

the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

Per lb., 10c; 10-lb. lots and over, 8c lb.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows ten to twelve feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills three and one-half to four feet apart.

Pkt., 5c; pk., 50c; bu., about \$2.00

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00

Bushel price fluctuates.

YELLOW MILO MAZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk producing qualities. This, like sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums.

Lb., 10c; pk., 60c

KAFFIR CORN

White Kaffir Corn—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle.

Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 10c; pk., 50c

Red Kaffir Corn—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than the White.

Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 10c; pk., 50c

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow five pounds per acre.

Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

Seed Cane

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane (Sometimes called *Goose-neck Cane*)—The superiority of this Cane over Sorghum is so great that when once grown a man never returns to the use of any other Cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from Sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this Cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. It will grow anywhere Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for Sorghum. Plant in rows 3 1-2 feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used.

Lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

SPANISH PEANUTS

Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows 3 1-2 feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them out and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and



Spanish Peanuts.

keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather, they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. After threshing, or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay. A successful grower says: Peanuts thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil.

Spanish Peanuts—An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable than either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Sow about 1 1-2 bushels to the acre.

By express or freight, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00

White Virginia, or Jumbo—This is the original peanut or pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. Produces pods or shells from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches in length, containing from three to five peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Plant 3-4 bushel to the acre.

By express or freight, pk., 55c; bu., \$2.00

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils.

A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drouth. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage, which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from an acre, but about three-fourths of this is lost when dried. Plant in the early spring about eight feet apart. One pound will sow an acre.

Lb., \$1.50, postpaid

WILD RICE

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water, so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing, so that it will not drift off into too deep water.

Price, lb., 60c, postpaid.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

JERUSALEM CORN

It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about five feet high, makes on large heads on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Have seen as high as eight heads on one plant. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre.

By express or freight, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. If by mail add 10c per pound.

ARTICHOKE

Artichoke, Jerusalem (Roots) — The greatest hog food known, yielding over 1,000 bushels to the acre. It can be grown without a great deal of cultivation and no harvesting is necessary. When roots are full-grown, turn the hogs into the field and they will help themselves by rooting. We can supply the tubers from February until May.

Price, lb., 20c; bu., \$2.00

TOBACCO

Tabak—Tabac.

Cultivation of Tobacco is comparatively easy and a warm climate suits it best. The best time for starting the seed is January. Sow in seed beds of rich soil, and as the seed is extremely minute, it is first largely mixed with sand and wood ashes to assist in spreading it thinly. One ounce of seed will sow twenty-five feet square and produce plants for one acre. After the beds have been sown, cover the seed lightly and protect from light frosts. Remove covering as soon as can be done with safety, and the plants will then grow rapidly and are ready for transplanting about the first of June. Wet or foggy weather is the best for transplanting. The plants must be carefully raised from the seed bed and planted in the fields in rows three feet apart and leaving five feet between the rows. The crop needs much careful attention in weeding, and a watchful eye to prevent the ravages of various insect enemies. As soon as the plants begin to throw up the flower-shoot, it is clipped off; otherwise it would weaken the plant.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Grows to a height of about five feet, with leaves two

and a half to three feet in length and from fifteen to twenty inches broad; one of the best varieties for cigar wrappers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

Havana—Bearing a fine colored leaf, varying from straw color to dark brown or black. It surpasses all other varieties in flavor for cigars; heavy cropper, fine texture, and the earliest variety to mature and ripen.

American-grown — Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

Cuban-grown (Vuelta de Abajo) — Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; lb., \$6.00.

Sumatra—Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED

The importance of planting seed that will produce an increased yield, largely exceeding cost, is too apparent for comment, and in no other seed have the improvements been greater than in cotton. Growers should use the most improved and prolific varieties. Our stocks come from the most reliable sources, and we commend them to our customers. We sell all varieties listed at uniform price of 1 lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Simpkins' Early Prolific Cotton (Short Staple)—Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger, and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others consists of its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent lint at the gin.

\$1.75 per bu. of 30 lbs.

Toole Cotton (Short Staple)—Low bush; shapely height; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and two stalks to hill. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. No other cotton so prolific in field or gin.

\$1.75 per bu. of 30 lbs.

Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll Cotton (Short Staple)—For boll weevil lands. Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

Farm Seeds and Forage Crops---Continued

IMPROVED COTTON SEED—Continued.

gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil.

\$1.75 per bu. of 30 lbs.

King's Early Improved Cotton—This short staple cotton has wonderfully increased in popularity. It is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent.

\$1.75 per bu. of 30 lbs.

Special prices on large quantities of any of the above Cotton Seed.

UPLAND AND LOWLAND SEED RICE

These are the only varieties for our Southern soil.

Genuine Imported Honduras Seed Rice—Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl. of 162 pounds, \$6.00. **Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice**—Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; bbl., \$6.50. **Japan Rice**—Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; bbl., \$6.00. The standard weight of rice is 44 pounds per bushel.

Directions for Planting Upland Rice—On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxy or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart, so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe. The required quantity of rice to plant one acre, ordinary alluvial soil, is three bushels of 4 pounds to the bushel, or 132 pounds. Some planters have a tendency to plant less, but a good stand cannot be had unless this much is planted.

CULINARY ROOTS, PLANTS AND HERBS

Note—When ordered to be sent by mail, remit, in addition to price: For asparagus roots, 50c per 100; cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potato, tomato plants, pepper and horseradish roots, 5c per dozen, 35c per 100; rhubarb roots, 5c each; eggplants, 15c per dozen; hopvine roots, 2c each; chives, 3c per clump.

Artichoke—Green Globe. 100, \$2.00.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year. One and two-year-old roots, 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Palmetto—Fine two-year-old roots of this best variety, 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants—Early Winnigstadt and Premium Flat Dutch. 10c dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants—Snowball, the best variety of Cauliflower. 15c dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Chives, or Schnittlauch—For flavoring soups, salads, etc. 15c per clump, \$1.50 per dozen.

Eggplants—New York Improved; large, round, purple; 25c. doz.

Horseradish Sets—Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows two feet apart, and in the rows eighteen inches apart. 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Mint (Spearmint)—Fine young plants from three-inch pots. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Pepper Plants—Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc. 20c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots—Monarch and Victoria, strong roots. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots, New Crimson Winter—First size, extra large, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen; smaller, 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants—Yellow and Large White, 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000. Ready in March.

Tomato Plants—Earliana, New Stone, Ponderosa, Beefsteak, 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1,000.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM FOR GERMINATION.



Annuals grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. Biennials bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. Perennials usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seed is under glass in a greenhouse, hot bed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may best be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering, and allow the young plant germs to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to “damp off” and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habits of growth.

Flower seeds are often sown out of time than at the proper season, because most everybody thinks of sowing when the same plants are in full bloom, and we can safely assert that more Pansy seed is called for in January and February than in September and October, and more Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs in February than at the proper planting season. The seeds sown out of time will produce poor plants, and if they bloom at all the flowers will be imperfect and small, which is needless to say.

By setting out the young seedlings, consideration should be taken of the height and combination of colors in order to make a pretty effect.

Time of Planting—The following varieties do best sown in September, October and November: Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Hollyhock, Ten Week Stocks, Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Aster, Snap Dragon, Pat Marigold, Dusty Miller; Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, and Sweet Williams. In October: Scare! Flax, Lobelias, Grove Love, Love in the Mist, Evening Primrose, Petunia, Mignonette, Catchfly, Morning Bride, etc.

In February and March sow in sheltered places, or in a cold frame: Balsams, all varieties of *Amaranthus*, Scarlet Sage, Zinnias, African Marigold, *Torenia*, *Browallia*, Cosmos, Sunflower, Ice Plant, Dahlia, Gaillardia and Gomphena. Verbena may be sown from September to January, and will bloom well.

Plant flowering bulbs from October to February. Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips should be planted in November and December, in order to get them to bloom to perfection. Calla Lilies, *Ranunculus* and Anemones planted from October to January will bloom profusely in spring and early summer. Dahlia Roots should be planted out in March and April.



Sweet Alyssium.



Cockscomb.



Comet Aster.



Empress Candytuft.



Quilled Asters.



Bachelor Button or Corn Flower.

FLOWER SEEDS

All Flower Seeds 5c Per Packet, Except Where Noted.

AGERATUM.

As an addition to the flower garden's color forces in blue, the Ageratum is a valuable flower. The dwarf sort being particularly desirable for borders, edging, etc., being very compact and erect. Half hardy annual.

ABUTILON.

(Flowering Maple.)

Desirable plants for the house in winter and effective specimens for the lawn in summer. They will bloom the first year if sown early. Half hardy perennial, 11-2 to 3 feet.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.

(Pheasant's Eye.)

The flowers are very brilliant and foliage delicate; hardy annual; one foot; dark, blood red.

AQUILECIA.

(Columbine.)

Hardy perennials that bloom freely during spring and early summer. They should be more widely cultivated, as they are perfectly hardy. The varieties Cerulea and Chrysanthea give splendid results in partially shaded places. Few truly hardy plants grow so easily from seed.

ALYSSUM SWEET.

Little Gem—A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only six inches high, yet one plant will cover a space twelve to twenty inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rockwork. Sow the seed in the open ground very early. After the first flowers fade, cut back and others will come.

ASTER.

The Queen of Autumn Annuals.

Sample's Branching Mixed—This is a superior strain of American-grown Asters, quite different in several respects from any Aster known and by far the most satisfactory. Plants are of branching habit, vigorous growth and profuse in bloom. The

flowers are borne erect on very long stiff stems, are of extraordinary size, being four inches or more in diameter, and very graceful. The twisted and curled petals give them the appearance of large Japanese Chrysanthemums. A prime favorite for cut flowers. Blooms a little later than some varieties, thereby escaping the ravages of the Aster beetle. Sow the seed in the open ground in May or start the plants in the house the last of April and transplant into the garden when they have the third or fourth leaf. Succeed best in a deep, rich soil. Pkt., 10c

ANTIRRHUM.

(Snapdragon.)

Giant Flowered Mixed—A most beautiful new sort, having all the finest colors and markings and a perpetual bloomer. The flowers are of immense size and produced in long spikes one to two feet in length. Undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can be readily grown from seed; while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals.

BALSAM.

(Impatiens Balsamina.)

Balsams are tropical plants, consequently thrive in hot weather if planted in good soil and well watered. They grow off quickly and surely from seed sown in the open during May. If wanted early sow indoors and transplant. This has a tendency to dwarf the plants, making them more satisfactory. They bloom continuously for a long season. Flowers are very large and double. Tender annuals.

BROWALIA SPECIOSA MAJOR.

The flowers are blue of good size, two inches and more in diameter, blooming continuously. Excellent for bedding or pot plants. Tender annuals. The best pale blue.

BACHELORS BUTTON.

These grand old-fashioned flowers make magnificent borders and grow to perfection in almost any good garden soil. Hardy annual.



Carnation.



Scabiosa.



Foxglove.

MAKE SUCCESS Surer THIS YEAR BY PLANTING BOLLWINKLE'S RELIABLE SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

CANDYTUFT.

New Empress—Among the most highly prized of summer annuals, considered indispensable for cutting. The heads of bloom are quite large and pure white. Perfectly hardy, grows easily and blooms throughout the season. Looks best in beds and masses. Sow outside where it is to bloom. Height one foot.

CAMPANULA.

(Hare Bell, Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer.)

These grand old flowers are of easiest culture, and one of the most attractive hardy perennials. The variety *Carpatica* being the common Hare Bell, while the variety *Media* is the well known Canterbury Bell. *Calycanthemum* is known as the Cup and Saucer. In all varieties the colors are very rich. All are profuse bloomers throughout a long season.

CALENDULA.

Hardy annuals about one foot high, that produce a wonderful profusion of flowers, ranging in color from ivory to orange. Valuable for beds and borders. Bloom until late fall.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

One of the leading plants for the flower garden, making a very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to one foot apart.

CARNATION.

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half hardy perennial, one and one-half feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—A large portion of this seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 20c

Marguerite—With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. The flowers range through many shades.

COLEUS.

A beautiful class of well known and popular ornamental foliage plants. The leaves have fringed and scalloped edges. The colors range from bright golden yellow to the darkest maroon and some are nearly black. They are margined, veined and splashed in a variety of styles with white, green, rose, crimson, etc. The *Coleus* is one of the few plants that are always showy from the time the first leaves are formed. Fine for pot culture. Tender perennials.

Choicest New Hybrids—Mixed.

Pkt., 15c

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The annual chrysanthemums are distinct from the autumn flowering varieties, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display in the flower garden and for pot culture.

COSMOS.

An autumn flowering plant of rapid growth, making large bushes five feet high and as much broad, which are a mass of elegant foliage. From September to November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms two to four inches in diameter.

COCKSCOMB.

We prize and plant the Cockscomb as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in garden and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

DAHLIA.

One of the best autumnal flowering plants. If the seed is sown quite early in the spring they will begin blooming in midsummer and continue until cut down by frost. Half-hardy perennial; three to four feet.

NOTE—IF SEEDS ARE ORDERED TO GO FORWARD BY EXPRESS, DEDUCT 15c.
FROM QUART PACKAGE AND 10c. PER POUND ON ALL GARDEN SEEDS.



Portulacca.



Nasturtium.



Mignonette.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS, SUITABLE FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATE,
IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE FOUND.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

DAISY.

(Bellis Perennis.)

A spring-blooming plant. Sow seed early in hot bed or house and transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation; though they do quite well in open sunshine. Hardy perennial; six inches.

DAISY.

(Shasta.)

One of the most desirable plants for the hardy garden. The pure white flowers are three to four inches in diameter. Some have long, narrow and twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. They bloom the entire season. Hardy perennial; two to three feet. Pkt., 10c

FEVERFEW.

(Double White.)

A bushy plant, bearing a profusion of double white daisy like flowers. Hardy annual.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(Myosotis.)

Flourishes in a moist shady situation, and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed is sown in autumn it will flower in early spring. Hardy perennial; one-half foot.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

(Marvel of Peru.)

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial; blooming the first season from seed; the flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. Oz., 10c.

FOXGLOVE.

(Digitalis.)

One of the most widely known and popular hardy plants. Its ease of cultivation, the mammoth spikes of splendidly colored flowers make them very desirable for use in borders or as backgrounds for lower growing plants. Spikes grow to a height of three to five feet. Hardy biennials.

GAILLARDIA.

A showy and useful class of plants, flowering freely from early summer until frost. They are effective when grown in masses, and are particularly adapted for vases, lasting a long time after being cut.

HELICHRYSUM.

Large, double, everlasting flowers. Hand-some bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if gathered before opening. Hardy annual; 11-2 to 2 feet.

HOLLYHOCK.

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. Sow the seed in June or July in open ground; transplant to three feet apart. Hardy perennials.

HELIOTROPE.

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Tender perennial; one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early.

ICE PLANT.

(Mesembryanthemum.)

Fine for baskets, rock work and vases. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender trailer; six inches.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA.

(Summer Cypress.)

An annual about three feet in height. Throughout the summer it is a lively green, but towards autumn turns to a bright red. It is of rounded form, with very light foliage and stems.

LARKSPUR.

(Delphinium.)

Perennial Larkspur.

Formosum—Rich blue and white; three feet.

LOBELIA.

A most excellent and useful genus of plants, easy of culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. The perennial varieties are useful in the hardy garden. Seed should be covered lightly.

MIMULUS.

Handsome flowers of the easiest cultivation; tender perennials; blooming the first year from seed if sown early.

Mimulus Tigrinus (Monkey Flower)—The finest tigered and spotted varieties, rivaling the Calceolaria in its bright colors. Finest mixed.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Sweet Peas.

MARIGOLD.

Old favorite of easy culture, with various colored beautiful double flowers and fine foliage; very effective for groups and masses. Hardy annuals.

African Pride of the Garden—A fine early variety, of regular, compact habit. Color rich, golden yellow; two feet.

MIGNONETTE.

A delightfully fragrant, hardy annual, blooming the entire season in the flower border; also fine for pot culture during the winter and spring.

NASTURTIUM.

Finest Dwarf Mixed—The improved dwarf varieties are among the most popular flowers for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of bloom. They are of the easiest culture, flourishing in almost any soil and location, but put forth the largest number of flowers if planted in rather poor, rocky soil; rich soil has a tendency to make them run to leaf. When planting, scatter the seeds thinly in rows or beds and cover about one and one-half inches deep, pressing the soil down firmly.

After they are well up, thin to not less than four inches apart so the plants will have plenty of room in which to grow. Keep the flowers picked so no seed pods can form and you will have continuous bloom until frost.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

(Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant.)

An annual with sweet scented large white star-shaped flowers. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter; 2 to 3 feet.

PYRETHRUM.

Roseum Hybridum—Showy, hardy perennials, blooming the first season if sown early. They grow two feet high. The foliage is fine. The flowers are large and in color white, rose, crimson and scarlet. A fine cut flower.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.

These beautiful little flowers are California's State flower, hence the name. Produce beautiful effects either as border plants or in masses. Hardy annuals.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

SWEET PEAS.

To succeed best they should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Good soil thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure dug to a depth of one foot or more will give splendid results; when well up give brush or strings to support them. May also be sown late in fall about middle of November and will bloom earlier. They commence to bloom early, and if the flowers are picked as soon as they fade will continue all summer.

NEW "SPENCER" SWEET PEAS.

These wonderful new frilled and wavy flowers are a distinct race of enormous flowered sweet peas. In every way surpassing the old "Grandiflora" type, producing enormous frilled blossoms on very long stems.

Apple Blossom Spencer—An exact reproduction of Apple Blossom and having the splendid wavy blossoms of the Spencer type.

Pkt., 10c

White Spencer—The best white sweet pea so far offered. It has a very large fluted and crinkly standard. Flowers borne three or four on long stems.

Pkt., 10c

Asta Ohn Spencer—A splendid lavender Spencer. Enormous frilled flowers upon stiff stems.

Pkt., 10c

Aurora Spencer—Flowers striped and mottled with orange salmon upon a background of creamy white.

Pkt., 10c

Captain of the Blues—A true blue Spencer; very large.

Pkt., 10c

Etta Dyke—A magnificent white Spencer.

Pkt., 10c

Evelyn Hemus—Cream colored; a splendid flower.

Pkt., 10c

Florence Morse—A dark pink flowered Spencer.

Pkt., 10c

Geo. Herbert Spencer—A new Spencer; bright rosy carmine in color.

Pkt., 10c

George Stark—A magnificent scarlet Spencer.

Pkt., 10c

Helen Lewis—A true orange Spencer.

Pkt., 10c

King Edward VII Spencer—The grand carmine, scarlet flowered Spencer. Flowers are deeply frilled.

Pkt., 10c

Masterpiece—Lavender; one of the finest.

Pkt., 10c

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain—Striped, pink and white.

Pkt., 10c

Othello—A magnificent maroon Spencer.

Pkt., 10c

Primrose Spencer—A very long stemmed clear primrose yellow.

Pkt., 10c

One packet of each of these sixteen magnificent Spencers, \$1.00.

CUPID OR DWARF SWEET PEAS.

These grow only about six to eight inches high, with flower stems about six inches long, which bear three and four blossoms each; of delicious fragrance.

Cupid Mixed—A fine mixture.

Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c

General List of Eckford's Strain of**Mammoth Flowered Sweet Peas**

Price for any of the following—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Dorothy Eckford—One of the best pure whites.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Deep primrose.

Nora Unwin—The flowers are a beautiful pure white, finely waved or fluted.

Frank Dolby—Beautiful lavender.

Helen Pierce—Blue on white.

Lord Roseberry—Magenta rose.

Lovely—Deep pink to shell pink edges.

Phenomenal—White shaded with lilac.

Prima Donna—Clear pink.

Queen Alexandra—Scarlet.

Salopian—Scarlet.

Sybil Eckford—Light salmon and buff.

Eckford's Strain (Mixed)—This splendid mixture comprises all of the above colors and shades besides many others.

Janet Scott—A fine deep pink; hooded.

Katherine Tracy—A clear, but delicate pink.

White Wonder—A pure white of the largest flowered class.

Earliest of All—Bright rosy pink and cream.

Coccinea—Bright cherry red, intensely brilliant.

King Edward VII—An intense shade of crimson.

Othello—A rich maroon.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr.—A light lavender or nearly sky-blue.

Mrs. Walter Wright—Creamy pink changing to mauve and violet red.

Lord Nelson—This is a marked improvement in dark blues.

America—White, striped on white.

Jessie Cuthbertson—Dark rose, striped on white.

Senator—Maroon and violet, striped on white.



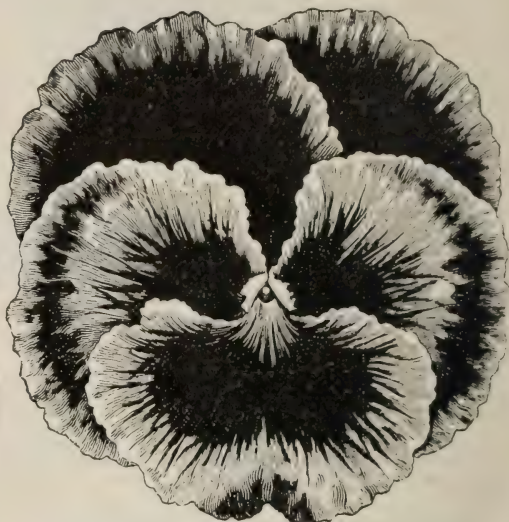
Chinese Pink.



Mixed Petunia.



Mixed Phlox.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.



Sweet William.



Mixed English Pansy.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

PANSY.

Giant Trimardeau, Mixed—The largest flowering of all pansies. To succeed with pansies, only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun; the east and north side of the house is generally a good location. Remember the soil must be loose and rich, and the flowers picked constantly, as the more they are picked the more they will come. Seed sown in the house or hot bed between January and April or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring will give flowers all summer and fall. For early spring blooming and for the largest and finest flowers, sow between July and September and protect during the winter.

POPPY.

Paenony Flowered, Mixed—Large double, showy flowers almost equal to Paenonies. Poppies are of quick growth and produce a wealth of the most gorgeous blooms. Seed should be sown early where they are to bloom and covered lightly; thin to six inches apart. Do well in any good garden soil.

PHLOX.

Drummondii Grandiflora—Flowers nearly twice as large as the ordinary Phlox. Drummondii, while the colors are richer and brighter. For a splendid mass of color and constant display Phlox is not excelled by any other annual. It has every desirable quality for this purpose; and for beds, borders and massing it is unsurpassed. The colors range from purest white to deepest crimson. Sown outside they bloom very soon after planting and until frost. For early bloom, seed may be sown inside and transplanted. In either case they make a most showy bed of brilliant flowers the whole summer. Height one to one and one-half feet.

PORTULACCA.

(Rose Moss.)

Double Mixed—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation which make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued portulaccas. Blooms from July until frost. Very desirable for beds, borders, rock work and ribbon beds and especially adapted for sunny situations and light sandy soils. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and after the plants appear, withhold water. Stands any amount of hot, dry weather, and can be easily transplanted when in full bloom. The

flowers of the double variety resemble small roses. More than half of the plants will produce double flowers; the rest can be pulled out as soon as they bloom.

PETUNIA.

Giants of California—The largest flowering and richest colored variety in cultivation. Single flowers often measure over five inches in diameter, are exquisitely ruffled and fringed on the edges and beautifully veined in the deep throat. Their great variety of colors, markings and veinings distinguishes them from all others. Petunias succeed finely anywhere and give a constant supply of the richest and most brilliant flowers from early summer until frost. The seed is best started in the house and the young plants transplanted into the garden, but if the soil is made very fine, seed can be sown in open ground and covered lightly. Pkt., 10c

SALVIA.

This very popular plant is a tender perennial, but should be treated as an annual. Its beautiful flaming spikes of blossoms will add more to a border than any other plant, and where a brilliant scarlet is wanted it is unsurpassed.

SWEET WILLIAM.

There is perhaps no flower more favorably known than the Sweet William. Hardly any garden is considered complete without its planting of Sweet Williams. They are easily grown from seed and produce a wonderful array of color. Perfectly hardy.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

The colors are marbled and penciled purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black. Many of the flowers have the appearance of being sprinkled with gold dust. Bloom from August to October. Half-hardy annual; two feet.

SCABIOSA.

Large Flowering Double Mixed—This is one of our best bouquet flowers. The rich velvety blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems well above the foliage and after being cut keep in perfect condition for the greater part of a week. They are almost as durable as everlasting. The range of color is most remarkable, shading from pure white to rich pink, crimson to deep red, and from lilac to almost black. They



Double Zinnia.



Cobia.



Mixed Verbena.



Japanese Morning Glory.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

SCABIOSA—Continued.

are of the easiest culture. Plants grow two and one-half feet high and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the late frosts of autumn. Make most effective beds and borders, and where many cut flowers are wanted are almost indispensable.

STOCKS—LARGE FLOWERING.

The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades.

VERBENA.

Mammoth Mixed—The verbena of today is one of the most satisfactory plants that anyone can cultivate, and a bed of the bright, waving heads of bloom will make a picture that once seen is rarely forgotten. Single flowers of this Mammoth strain are of unusual size, while the clusters of bloom are magnificent and the range of color more vivid than in any other mixture. They are also deliciously fragrant. Although perennials, they bloom perfectly well the first season from seed and are more vigorous than if started from

cuttings. For early spring bloom, sow quite early in boxes in the house and transplant to the open ground when it is warm.

VIOLETS.

Single Blue—The violet should not be wanting in any garden on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for borders or rock-work, and after once started commence putting forth their beautiful single blossoms in April and continue through May. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial; four inches high.

Pkt., 10c

ZINNIA.

The flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are incomparably bright. We recommend them for groups, beds, borders and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Height, 1 1-2 to 2 feet.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

GLADIOLUS.

Superb flowers, embracing a wide range of colors, from delicate shades of pink and primrose to deepest crimson and maroon; also striped and variegated. For a continuous effect the bulbs may be set out at intervals of several weeks apart. When cut and placed in a vase of water, the blossoms may be kept a long time. Best mixture, including all colors and shades, striped and variegated.

By mail, postpaid, each 5c; 3 for 10c, 40c per dozen.

DAHLIAS.

Miss May Lomas—A delicate white suffused and tipped light lavender. Flowers are of good size, borne on erect, stout stems. A very free bloomer and a fine cut flower variety.

Queen Victoria—Handsome deep yellow. Flowers finely quilled; very early, and free blooming.

Floral Park Jewel—Deep maroon to blush-white flowers are produced on the same plant.

Crimson Beauty—A fine rich crimson. Flowers large and beautiful.

John Walker—Pure white. Flowers are full and beautiful.

One each of the above Show Dahlias for \$1.00.

CALADIUMS, OR ELEPHANT' EARS.

A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown they stand six to eight feet high, and bear immense light green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2 1-2 feet wide.

Size.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.
No. 1.	Over 4 inches	25c	\$2.50
No. 2.	3 to 4 inches	15c	1.50

Postage Extra—5c, 8c, 10c and 15c, according to size.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

TUBEROSES.

Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

Doz., 50c, postpaid; 100, \$2.00

CANNAS.

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost. By express, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen

CLIMBING PLANTS

IPOMEA.

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls; trellises, arbors or stumps of trees; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers four to five inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage. They remain open nearly all day. Color, a beautiful sky blue.

Pkt., 10c

Grandiflora (Moonflower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter.

Pkt., 10c

MORNING GLORIES.

Japanese Giant—A class of climbers making a growth of 20 to 30 feet quite early in the season. Their large flowers are striped, spotted and margined in all shades from white to the deepest red, blue and purple. Many are fluted and fringed. Sow the seeds early in a warm, sunny place. Choice mixed.

Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c

GOURDS.

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the seed till the danger of frost is over. Tender annual climbers; 10 to 20 feet.

WILD CUCUMBER.

A climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with clusters of white sweet-scented flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental seed pods. Hardy annual.

Oz., 15c

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

(Balsam Apple.)

An annual climber, with yellow blossoms and beautiful foliage. The fruit when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seed, and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellises, fences, stumps, etc.; half-hardy annual; 10 feet.

HOP.

(Variegated Japanese.)

The leaves are beautifully and distinctly marked with silvery-white, yellowish white, and light and dark green. It retains this foliage until late in the autumn; climbing 20 feet.

Pkt., 10c

HYACINTH BEAN.

A rapid growing annual climber, about 10 feet high. They bloom freely in clusters, which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Sow seed in April or May. White and purple, mixed.

MAURANDIA.

Graceful climbers for greenhouse, parlor, basket, or outdoor purposes, with rich purple, white and rose-colored flowers. The seeds should be started in hot bed or greenhouse. Tender perennial climbers; six feet. Choicest mixed.

THUNBURGIA.

Beautiful rapid-growing climbers, fine for vases, rustic work or greenhouse culture. Half-hardy annuals; five feet. Fine mixed.

CANARY BIRD VINE.

A member of the Nasturtium family. A beautiful, rapid-growing, annual climber, the charming little canary colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant has a luxuriant rambling growth and if seeds are planted by the side of an arbor or trellis, will climb about 20 feet during the season and bloom from July until frost.

CLIMBING PLANTS Continued.

CYPRESS VINE.

A climber, with delicate dark green feathery foliage and abundance of bright star-shaped rose, scarlet and white blossoms. Tender annual; 15 feet. Mixed.

ANTIGONUM LEPTOPUS.

(Rosa Montana.)

One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth, with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight covering of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots

and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

BENINCASA CERIFERA.

(Wax Gourd.)

A strong-growing vine, with long-shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

CARDIOSPERMUM.

(Balloon Vine.)

A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod shaped like a miniature balloon; therefore the name.

PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE AND GARDEN.

FERNS, HANGING BASKETS AND FERN BALLS

Shade, moisture and good drainage are essential in the successful growing of Ferns, etc.

Adiantum Cuneatum (Maiden Hair Fern). One of the most beautiful of all Maiden Hair Ferns; the most popular and most generally grown by florists for decoration; 4-inch pot, 50 cents; 5-inch pot, 75 cents; 6-inch pot, \$1.00.

Alsophila Australis (Fern Tree). A very rapid growing tree fern suitable for larger ferneries. The plant in a fully developed state is a magnificent thing. It attains a spread of several feet; the fronds are very broad and long, lace-like in appearance, and are admired by everyone. Price, 4-inch pots, 75 cents; 5-inch, \$1.00; 6-inch, \$1.50; 7- and 8-inch, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Asparagus Plumosus—The most valuable decorative plant grown. Its fine feathery foliage, which grows in great length and has a deep green color, is used in all the best decorations and floral work; is easily grown and thrives best in partial shade; 3-inch pots, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; 4-inch pots, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 5-inch pots, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; 6-inch pots, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Sprengeri (Natal) — A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot plant, or for decorative purposes, or for planting in hanging baskets. Flowers white, followed by red berries. The fronds are frequently four feet long; are of a rich shade of green, and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness after being cut for

weeks. It makes an excellent house plant, as it withstands a dry atmosphere. As a hardy fern in hanging baskets, this magnificent plant cannot be excelled. Prices for pot plants, same as *Asparagus Plumosus* (see above).

Cryptomium Falcatum (*Aspidium*, the Holly Fern)—So called because of its bright, glossy green foliage resembling Holly, 4- and 5-inch pots, 35 cents to 50 cents.

Nephrolepis Exaltata (The true sword fern)—In well grown specimens, the fronds attain a length of 6 to 7 feet, but only one to three inches wide, and, like plumes, arching over in every direction in a most graceful manner; 5-inch pots, 50 cents; 6-inch pots, 75 cents.

Bostoniensis (Known as the Boston Fern)—This is decidedly the favorite for growing in hanging baskets, wall pockets and jardinières. Is one of the very few plants that will thrive under ordinary house care. Its long, broad, arching fronds show to grand effect. In 4-inch pots, 50 cents; 5-inch pots, 75 cents; 6-inch pots, \$1.00.

Piersoni—This beautiful fern originated from the Boston Fern, but has a much more fluffy leaf; is one of the finest for decorative purposes. In 4-inch pots, 50 cents; 5-inch pots, 75 cents; 6-inch pots, \$1.00.

Whitmani—Commonly known as the Ostrich Plume Fern, because of its heavy, plume-like leaves. Very graceful and looks as if two or three leaves were condensed in one; a beautiful plant for house culture. In 5-inch pots, 75 cents; 6-inch pots, \$1.00.

We have a choice collection of small ferns which can be used in Fern Dishes for the center of tables, etc.; 15 cents each, \$1.25 per



Boston Fern.
See Page 85.



Kentia Palm.
See Page 87.



Roses.
See Page 91.



Chrysanthemums.
See Page 92.

PLANTS FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN—Continued.

FERNS, HANGING BASKETS AND FERN BALLS—Continued.

dozen. Our stock of hardy ferns for outdoor planting includes all the finest varieties for bedding purposes and rockeries; 4-inch pot plants, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

HANGING BASKETS.

There is nothing so attractive on a porch or arbor as a few nice baskets with growing plants. They add to the beauty and value of the home, and break the stiff appearing effect. We can supply 10- and 12-inch baskets, either filled with Boston Ferns or Asparagus Sprengerii at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

VIOLETS.

California—A grand violet grown all over the country for cut-flower purposes. Flowers very large and fragrant; stems often a foot long; 50 cents per dozen.

Princess of Wales—The largest Violet in cultivation. The flowers open out flat, similar to a pansy, and are deliciously fragrant. The most productive long-stemmed variety; 50 cents per dozen.

Swanley White—Color, white; very fragrant. Strong pot-grown plants; 50 cents per dozen.

GERANIUMS

15 cents each.

Beaute Poitevine—Semi-double, salmon pink, shaded deep orange; immense size.

Countesse D'Harcourt—Double white flowers, large trusses. Profuse bloomer.

Clyde—Single scarlet, immense size and grand bedder.

E. H. Trego—Dazzling scarlet, exquisite velvety finish. Large semi-double.

Jean Viand—New rosy pink, white eye, semi-double.

L'Aube—Enormous trusses single, pure white.

Mad. Bruant—Single, white, penciled rose and edged crimson lake.

Mme. Jaulin—Center of bloom fine peach-pink; wide white margin.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Fine, extra large trusses of exquisite bright salmon, white center.

S. A. Nutt—Very best double dark crimson, scarlet bedders.

Jaquerie—Fine shade of crimson scarlet; flowers in immense trusses on very long stems. Fine for bedding single.

Marquis de Castellane—Deep solferino color. Splendid habit, the color is decidedly unique and bright; double.

Alphonse Ricard—Bright vermilion, scarlet. The trusses are so freely produced as to almost conceal the foliage; double.

Granville—Clear rosy-pink. Stands the hot sun better than any single pink; invaluable as a bedder. Best of its class.

General Grant—Old standby; single bright red bedding geranium. It has no superior. Palms

PALMS

Kentia Balmoreana—This is the most valuable palm for house culture, being very graceful with dark green pinnate leaves. It grows well, without any extra care, and without a doubt is the best palm to grow in pots. We have a large assortment of sizes: 4-inch pots, 75 cents and \$1.00; 5-inch pots, \$1.50 to \$2.50; 6-inch pots, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Forsteriana—Similar to the above and of equal value as a house plant. Prices the same. Foliage more erect.

Phoenix Canariensis—One of the most beautiful palms for planting on lawns and in parks. The most graceful and handsome of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a very dark green color. Besides being an outdoor palm, it does fine in the house and on porches where it gets good light. They make a beautiful decorative plant when grown in a pot; 8 inches high, 50 cents; 12 to 18 inches, 75 cents and \$1.00; 2 to 3 feet, balled, \$2.00 to \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 to \$3.50; 4 to 6 feet, \$4.00 to \$5.00; 6 to 8 feet, (fine, large, well-established plants), \$6.00 to \$8.00 each.

Reclinata—"Dwarf Date Palm" (12 to 20 feet)—A graceful palm with drooping leaves and slender stem, but not as hardy as some of the others. Plants 3 feet high, \$3.00 each.

Chamaerops Excelsa (Hardy Fan Palm)—Commonly known as Japanese Fan Palm; very beautiful and especially attractive for its odd, hairy trunk. One of the best street palms and largely planted for that purpose. 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents each; 8-inch pots, 12 inches high (fine decorative plants), \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; specimen plants, \$8.50 to \$10.00 each.

Humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm) — A hardy dwarf growing palm with small, fan-shaped leaves and spiny stalks. Excellent for lawns, where a dwarf palm is desired, also a splendid ornamental plant in pot or tub.

PLANTS FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN—Continued.

PALMS.—Continued.

Cocos Australis (Brazilian Palm)—This palm has no rival, being of rare beauty and very ornamental; long graceful leaves of bluish green color; a pride to any garden; 3 to 4 feet high in butter tubs, \$3.50 each.

Washington Robusta—The most ornamental palm for street and group planting; exceptionally adapted to our warm southern climate. A favorite in all southern places. It has a very thin stem of dark reddish brown color, while the large fan leaves are a deep glossy green. This palm grows to a height of 75 to 100 feet. In 5-inch pots, 25 cents and 35 cents; 6-inch pots, 50 cents to 75 cents; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 5 feet, in butter tubs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm)—This noble palm with its dark green leaves, which come out of the top of the plant and uncurl like a cluster of ostrich feathers, borne on a dark brown stem, is one of the best decorative palms, a very slow grower and glossy foliage. Any good garden soil will suit it. Pots should be well drained and water applied sparingly during the winter. Six-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

CLIMBING VINES

Crape Myrtle—A handsome, deciduous shrub that produces an abundance of very showy flowers. In three colors; pink, crimson and white. In pots, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

Lemon Verbena (*Aloysia Citriodora*)—Well-known fragrant lemon-scented shrub. In pots 8 inches to 12 inches high. 25 cents.

Lilac—See *Syringa* below.

Snowball—See *Viburnum* below.

Spiraea Anthony Waters—Crimson Spiraea, a valuable addition to our list of shrubs, strong grower, free bloomer, not only during the summer, but also during the fall. In every way a grand Spiraea. 75 cents and \$1.00.

Reevesiana (Bridal Wreath)—A well-known favorite shrub, producing immense quantities of white flowers.

25c to 50c each

Van Houtte Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath—The finest of all the white varieties. When in flower, a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing at all, so dense and profuse are the blooms. This has been a great favorite wherever tried.

50c each

Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*)—Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*)—This well-known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans—Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine, has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine nudiflorum*)—A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January. 25 cents each; ten for \$2.00

Wistaria, Chinese, Blue (*Wistaria Sinensis*)—A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SHRUBS

Syringa Persica (Persian Lilac)—A superb variety, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

50c each

Vulgaris (Common Lilac)—A well-known, beautiful shrub, with large trusses of fragrant, bluish-purple flowers.

50c to \$1.00 each

Vulgaris Alba—A white variety of the above.

50c to \$1.00 each

Tamarix (The Tamarisk)—A graceful shrub, with feathery, cypress-like leaves and large panicles of showy white flowers. Blooms during early summer. Thrives in all soils and locations, whether by the sea-shore or hot interior valleys.

25c to 50c each

Viburnum Opulus Var. Sterilis (Snowball, or Guelder Rose)—A favorite shrub with clusters of pure white flowers.

35c and 50c each

ARBORVITAE.

(*Thuja*.)

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arborvitae)—An ornamental evergreen tree or shrub of thick growing habit and especially valuable for hedges.

In 8-inch pots, 3 to 4 feet high, 35c to 50c.

PLANTS FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN—Continued.

ARBORVITAE.—Continued.

Occidentalis Amea (Chinese Golden Arborvitae)—One of the most beautiful compact ornamental shrubs. A slow grower and suitable for cemeteries and in narrow corners of beds where slow growth is desired. Foliage green and assumes a golden tint in spring.

35c to 50c; boxed, 3 ft. \$2.00, 4 ft. \$3.00

Camellia Japonica—Among the most beautiful winter flowering evergreen shrubs, handsome shining, dark green leaves, and magnificent, wax-like flowers of the following colors: Red, white, pink and variegated. This plant is hardy, does well in the house or conservatory and outdoors, but should be planted in a shady location.

Plants 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50

Poinsettia Pulcherrima—The well-known Flor de Pascua, the "Christmas Flower" of Mexico; unsurpassed for the splendor of its brilliant scarlet flower bracts; a universal favorite; grows to a large size.

In 4-inch pots, 25c.; 5-inch pots and 6-inch pots, 35c to 50c; large plants, 3 ft. to 5 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Hydrangea Hortensis—One of the most gorgeous blooming plants grown in our semi-tropical climate; thrives best in partial shade, but does well in any situation. Our plants are pot-grown.

In 4-inch to 6-inch pots, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Hibiscus Sinensis—A beautiful shrub, with large, showy flowers. Choice double and single varieties. Colors peachblow, pink and scarlet.

In 4-inch pots, 25c and 35c each

Ficus Elastica (Rubber Tree)—The true Rubber Tree from India. A fine, ornamental tree for lawn, with long, glossy green leaves; and also much used as a decorative plant.

25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

Norfolk Island Pine—As a decorative plant for the house, it is the handsomest and easiest grown. It has deep green feathery foliage, arranged in whorls, rising one above the other in tiers at regular distances. Its symmetry of form, grace and beauty of foliage are unequaled in the vegetable kingdom.

Price, \$1.00 each; 12 to 14 inches, \$1.50; 15 to 16 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 20 inches, \$3.00. Prices for larger sizes on application.

JASMINUM.

Grand Duke—Large, double, fragrant, white flowers. 25c.

Night-Blooming—Opens its fragrant blossoms at night only. 25c.

Maid of Orleans—New variety with shining pale green foliage and good-sized, double flowers. Blooms profusely all summer. 25c each.

Cape Jasmine—25c each.

Amoor River Privet—Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter.

18 to 24 inches, \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000.

BEGONIAS.

Best for House Culture.

Prices of any of the following, except noted: Each, 15c; 2 for 25c.

Argentea Guttata—A handsome foliage variety. Purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings; white flowers.

Sandersonii—Bushy growing variety with glossy deep green leaves. Blooms in clusters of drooping scarlet, heart-shaped flowers.

Metallica—Thick panicles of pink buds and white flowers against large red-veined leaves of glistering bronze green.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine—The finest winter flowering variety. A grand specimen completely covered with soft pink flowers from October to April.

Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00

Rubra—Dark glossy green leaves. Free flowering. For house or conservatory. Flowers a rich coral-red, in large pendant panicles.

Alba Picta—Leaves green, spotted with white. Flowers white in clusters.

Pres. Carnot—Flowers coral red.

Diadema—A variety with large, deeply cut foliage; rich olive green with silvery dots and veins.

Incarnata—Dark green leaves, spotted white. Flowers snowy white.

Manicata Aurea—One of the finest ornamental foliage plants for the house; large glossy leaves, blotched with creamy white and with carmine etching on the more mature leaves.

Each, 15c; 2 for 25c

PLANTS FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN—Continued.



Clematis.

CLEMATIS.

Price of Clematis—20c each; 3 for 50c. Three-year-old strong plants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—One of the finest climbers; clouds of small, fragrant flowers; blooms in August and September. The most elegant sight and pleases all.

Ramona—Lavender-blue, flowers large, often 9 inches across. Most beautiful of its color known.

Duchess of Edinburg—One of the best double whites, of vigorous habit, very free of bloom and deliciously fragrant.

Henryii—A vigorous grower and a free bloomer, producing its large pure white flowers constantly during summer and early autumn. The best large flowered white variety.

Jackmanii—The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet purple and are produced in such masses as to form a cloud of bloom.

HONEYSUCKLES.

Hall's Japan or Hallena—White and creamy yellow; fragrant; bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen.

Monthly Fragrant—Red and yellow; very fragrant. Bloom all summer.

Scarlet Trumpet—Red flowers; bloom freely; rapid grower.

Price of Honeysuckles, 15c each

BEGONIAS—REX VARIETIES.

With Beautiful Foliage.

A collection of house plants without some Rex Begonias would certainly be incomplete. Every one admires their thick, leathery, brilliant leaves. Our assortment is superb.

25c each

OUR ROSE BUSH DEPARTMENT

(Large, two-year, hardy, field-grown bushes.)

Collection of one dozen best roses (your selection), \$2.50. We to substitute if any kind is sold out.

Safe upon its pinnacle of beauty, of fragrance and of sentiment stands the rose, the diademed queen of flowers. To her all the world pays homage, and few are the homes in that broad region of the earth which she scepters, be they ever so humble, in which she in some of her myriad of guises is not found growing. Of course, it would be as impossible to find a rose that was not beautiful as to find ice that was not cold, or sugar that was not sweet. The plainest, commonest rose is a thing of beauty, and, therefore, according to the poet, also a joy forever. But roses differ from other in glory, even as the stars do. All are beautiful, some are beautifuller, and still more beautifullest. In our list will be found the queens of this queenly flower, varieties selected for their surpassing beauty and for their vigor in producing abundant flowers. We endeavor to give in parenthesis the pronunciation of the French names.

RED ROSES.

Meteor—Vivid, glowing crimson, with a texture of velvet. A truly magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer. 25c.

Gen. Jacqueninet (Gen. Jacmeno)—A magnificent crimson rose, turning to scarlet; very fragrant. 25c.

Etoile de France (A twal duh France, Star of France)—Clear red, velvety, crimson. Considered by experts to be the handsomest rose in the world. The Gold Medal rose of France. Really a magnificent creation, which no rose connoisseur could afford to miss.

Helen Gould—One of the most famous of all the red roses, and rightly, as it is of great beauty and value. 25c.

Papa Gontier (Pa-pa Gonto)—A rich, brilliant red, free-blooming rose. 25c.

PINK ROSES.

Paul Neron (Paul Naron)—A giant pink rose of grand upright growth and wonderful grace and beauty. 25c.

Bridesmaid—A fine, deep-pink rose, interesting for its great beauty as well as its sentimental name. 25c.

Maman Cochet (Mama Cochay)—Among the very finest of all the grand family of pink roses. A truly superb variety. 25c.

La France—Another splendid pink rose. 25c

WHITE ROSES.

The Bride—Dear to the hearts of rose lovers, not only for its sentimental name, but for its own glorious white self. 25c.

White La France—A pure white rose with a shading of fawn color. 25c.

Kaiserin (Kiserine) **Augusta Victoria**—Considered by many the grandest white rose in the world.

Marie Gillot (Marry Guiyo)—One of the best bearers and most beautiful of all the white roses. 25c.

YELLOW ROSES.

Perle De Jardins (Pearl duh Zhardeen, Pearl of the Garden)—A clear, rich, golden yellow rose. 25c.

Yellow Maman Cochet—Golden yellow flushed with crimson. 25c.

Mlle. F. Kruger—A very deep-yellow rose, strikingly handsome. 25c.

Etoile De Lyon (Atwal duh Lyon, Star of Lyonss)—Deep golden yellow. A double rose. A magnificent bloomer. 25c.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Marechal Neil (Marshal Neel)—All in all, this is the most popular of all roses, as it is the most refinedly beautiful. Blooms an indescribable tint of yellow that is most beautiful. Graceful climbing vines no less so. Verily, all in all, a poem in roses.

Reine Marie Henriette—Cherry red; a beautiful rose.

Climbing Meteor—Blooms deep, vivid, velvety crimson, studding its beautiful vine like living meteors. A beautiful thing.

Crimson Rambler—A rampant grower and most profuse bloomer of flaming red blooms.

White Rambler—A rapid climber and grower, bearing clusters of snow-white roses.

Mrs. Robert Perry—A superb white climbing rose.

Climbing roses, 50c each

Bollwinkle's Rainbow Collection of Chrysanthemums---Every- one a Winner

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

Convention Hall—Pure white, center petals incurving.

October Frost—Take early bud, otherwise will show open center; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

Virginia Poehlman—Almost pure white, good size, incurved full petals overlying each other making a perfect bloom.

Timothy Eaton—Very large flower on stiff stem. Take first or second crown for best results.

Ben Wells—Bluish white; produces a very fine flower.

Honesty—Pure white, narrow petals, very pretty, can be had in bloom latter part of October; of easy growth.

Yanoma—A good late white. Can be had as late as Christmas.

PINK.

Wm. Duckham—A very large Japanese incurved, of a pleasing shade of pink.

Dr. Enguehard—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple, of easy growth.

Mrs. Coombs—Bright rose color; blooms early.

Mrs. Mary Mann—Fine shade of rose pink; good stem and foliage.

M. L. Rousseau—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower. Price, 25 cents.

YELLOW.

Monrovia—The best early yellow, grand stem and foliage and splendid shade of yellow.

Gen. Hutton—Yellow, shaded orange; always a prize winner, enormous flower. A very fine sort.

Mrs. P. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson)—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Major Bonnaffon—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Edgar Sanders—A beautiful bronze, of large size.

Golden Eagle (New)—This variety has taken first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management. 25c.

Golden Age—Bright yellow, slightly reflexed; a monster flower and of easy growth; ranks with the best.

Buff Globe—Buff, shaded orange; large blossoms.

H. Cannell—A good early variety of a clear yellow.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs—The best known of the reds and gold varieties. Easily injured by over-feeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

Intensity—Reflexed bright crimson, very free.

Red Duckham—Like Wm. Duckham, except in color.

We also handle many of the well-known older varieties, not listed here and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

All the above, except where otherwise noted, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, until July 1st; after that date 25 cents to 50 cents each.

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

SELECTED NURSERY STOCK.

ORANGE TREES.

Louisiana Sweet, Washington, Navel, Sweet Brazilian, Mediterranean, Sweet Seville.

Varieties of the round orange type—also Grape Fruit.

Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Kumquat.

	Each.	100.
1-year Graft, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 55.00
2-year Graft, 3 to 5 feet.....	1.00	80.00
2-year Graft, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	100.00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Ponderosa or American Wonder Lemon.

This is the most satisfactory of all citrus fruit for growing in gardens or city yards. It is very prolific, bearing two crops a year of enormous Lemons.

1 year old, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50
1 year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75
2 years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PEACH TREES.

Angel, Alexander, Bidwell Early, Bidwell Late, Carman, Chinese Cling, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Elberta, Everbearing, Honey, Oederdonk, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Peen-To, Sneed Triumph, Waldo.

	Each.	10.	100.
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$25.00

PLUM TREES.

(On Plum and Peach Roots.)

Abundance, Burbank, Excelsior, Kelcy, Green Gage, Wild Goose, Wickson, Red June.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
5 to 6 feet.....	.75		

WILD CHERRY TREES.

2-3 feet, 50c. 2-3 feet, 75c. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

JAPAN PERSIMMON, OR KAKI.

On Wild Persimmon Roots.

Dia Dia Mariu, Haheya, Okame, Yedda Ichi, Tane Nashi, Yemon, Tsuru, Hyakume, Triumph.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$3.50	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75		

POMEGRANATE.

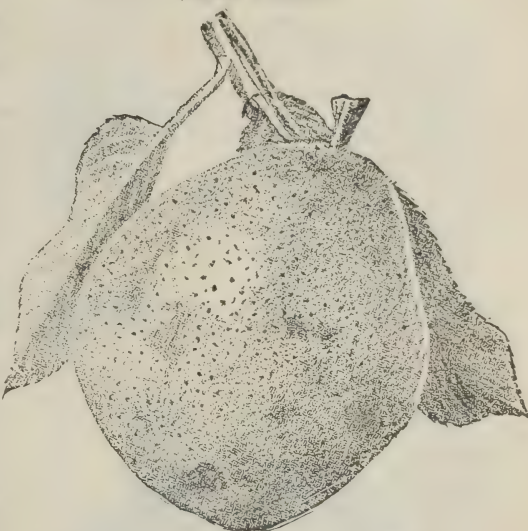
Purple Seeded Spanish Ruby.

	Each.	10.	100.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.50		
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00		
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50		

PONDEROSA LEMON.

Splendid, strong-growing plant of the citrus family. Not only makes a lovely house plant, but produces large, handsome

PEAR TREES.



Keiffer, Seckle, Leconte, Magnolia, Garber, Bartlett.

	Each.	10.	100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.40		
5 to 6 feet.....	.75		

Lemons which will be the delight of the housekeeper. It produces those splendid fruits year after year, beginning to bear when the plant is two years old. As the plant grows larger, they produce more fruit. On a tree six feet high, ninety Lemons were growing at one time, ranging from the size of a pea to ripe fruit, demonstrating the truly ever-bearing habit of this variety. The fruits grow to a very large size, having remarkably thin skin, and are the juiciest of all Lemons. Excellent for lemonade and other culinary purposes. Thrifty young plants, 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

MULBERRY.

Downing, Russian Black, Hicks.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$22.50
1 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	.75		
Extra size, 6 feet up....	1.50		

FIG TREES.

Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Black Ischia, Celestial, Lemon, Green Ischia, White Adriatic, Magnolia.

	Each.	10.	100.
1 year, medium size, 2-3.	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
1 year, standard size, ¾			
foot .....	.50		
2 years, extra size, 5-6 ft.	1.00		

NURSERY STOCK—Continued.

WALNUT TREES.

American or Black Japan, English.

2½ to 3 feet.....	Each \$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	Each \$1.00

Muskadine Type, Eden, Flowers, James, Scuppernong, Meisch Thomas, Bunch Grapes, Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early Delaware, Herbermont.

	Each.	10	100.
1 year, small size.....	\$.25	\$1.50	\$12.50
1 year, medium size....	.35		
2 years, extra size.....	.50		

JAPAN PLUM.

Mespilus, or Loquat. Each.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50

Quotations on large-size trees on application.

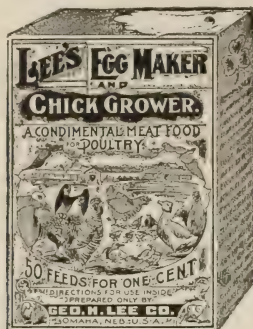
PECAN TREES.

Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees.

Columbia, Audubon, Russell, Schley, Van Deman, Centennial, Rome, Crescent, Frotscher, Egg Shell, Stuart. Each.	
1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.00
3 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.50
3 years, 7 to 8 feet.....	2.50

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lee's Egg-Maker — Supplies materials needed by all fowls—materials which they obtain naturally from the soil, shrubs, insects, etc., on unlimited range, and which



you must supply to both fowls and chicks in the domesticated state if they are to do well. It will make hens lay, chicks grow, and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition. The cost of feeding it is very small, about one cent per feed for 50 fowls. It is equally good for calves and pigs.

2½ lb. pkg., 25c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season.

Price, postpaid, 30c; by express, 25c

Conkey's Chicken-Pox Remedy—Is a reliable remedy for this dangerous disease.

Price, postpaid, 55c; by express, 50c

Conkey's Limber-Neck Remedy—

Price, postpaid, 55c; by express, 50c

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—This remedy is a combination wash and ointment. Comes in one package.

Price, postpaid, 55c; by express, 50c

Owing to prevailing high prices of grain and fluctuating markets we cannot hold ourselves to prices quoted below on Poultry Feed, but will do so as long as we can.

SCRATCH FEED—(Standard Hen Food).

Directions for Feeding—For every dozen hens, use a slack quart of Scratch Feed in the Spring and Summer, and a heaping quart in the Fall and Winter. Bed the pen with four to six inches of straw (litter) scattering the food in thinly, so that the hens will have to work it out. When you can keep your hens scratching, their blood is circulating, and good egg production is bound to follow.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

BABY CHICK FEED.

Directions for Feeding—Little chicks, like chickens, are hungry all the time, and have to be fed sparingly, every few hours in the day. If possible, bed their feeding place with an inch or two of cut alfalfa or clover. Scatter Baby Chick Feed in lightly, as much as they can eat up clean. Do not overfeed.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

Pigeon Feed—Specially prepared.

100 lbs., \$2.75; lb., 3c.

Alfalfa Meal—For Poultry.

100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5c.

Granulated Charcoal—.. 5 lbs., 50c

Incubators—We carry a complete line of Incubators and Brooders, Thermometers, Egg Testers, etc. Send 4c. for their catalogue.

Ground Beef Scraps—

100 lbs., \$4.00; lb., 5c.

Blood Meal— 100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 5c.

Ground Bone—(Coarse and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$3.75; lb., 5c.

Grit—(Coarse, medium and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 25c; lb., 3c.

Oyster Shells—(Coarse and fine).

Each, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 15c; lb., 2c.

Canary—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Hemp—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Rape—Postpaid, lb., 25c; not prepaid, 2 lbs. for 25 cents.

Sunflower—Postpaid, lb., 20c; not prepaid, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Mocking Bird Food—Price, per can, postpaid, 50 cents.

POULTRY FOODS and SUPPLIES

Conkey's Egg Producer and Laying Tonic—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength.

1½-lb. pkg., 25c, by mail 50; 3¼-lb. pkg., 50c, by mail \$1.00; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00.

Conkey's Roup Cure—Has been on the market for several years, and has been used by our customers with very satisfactory results.

Small-size package, postpaid, 50c; large-size package, postpaid, \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Powder—Is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of setting hens.

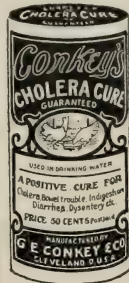
5-oz. pkg., 10c, postpaid 15c; 15-oz. pkg., 25c, postpaid 40c; 48-oz. pkg., 50c, postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00, by express.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chicks.

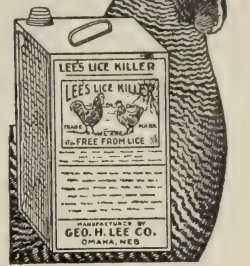
Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10c; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25c.

Conkey's Cholera Cure—Is a positive cure for bowel trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc., in fowls, both young and old. Not only does it overcome these troubles, but it tones up the system at the same time and puts your flock in excellent condition. It is simply put in drinking water and fowls take their own medicine. Given occasionally it prevents these difficulties. Remember, we guarantee it to you.

50c per box, postpaid.



FOR
CHICKENS
AND HOGS



Conkey's Gape Cure—The best cure for gapes. 50c per box.

Lee's Germozone—Originally designed and extensively used as a household remedy for diseases of the skin and mucous membrane, has given most wonderful results in the treatment of poultry diseases of the same nature. Roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc., are all inflammations of the mucous membrane, and yield readily to treatment with Germozone. Prepared in two forms—liquid and tablet. Each is equally good in every way. Large 2-oz. bottle, 50c; package of tablets, 50c. Tablet form mailed postpaid for 50c.

Lee's Insect Powder—The best and least expensive Insect Powder in the world. Handy to use for poultry, stock and pet animals. Sure death to insects. 1¼ lb. package, 25c.

Lee's Lice Killer—Kills all body-lice and mites on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roosts and rubbing posts or bedding. Apply it in a few minutes in afternoon or early evening and it works while they sleep. Must not be applied direct on the bodies of fowls or animals.

Qt. can, 25c; ½-gal. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.00.

POULTRY and STOCK SUPPLIES

BUCKEYE 50-EGG INCUBATOR.

A well-known moderate priced machine that gives universal satisfaction. Made in one size only, 3 styles.

Style "A," double walls throughout,
plete \$9.00

Style "B," double walls throughout,
complete 8.00

Style "C," double walls throughout,
complete 7.00

Buckeye Brooders, Style 1—(50-Chick)
—complete 6.00

Buckeye Brooders, Style 2—(50-Chick)
—complete 8.00

Buckeye Brooders, Style 3—(50-Chick)
—complete 5.00

Buckeye Brooders, Style 4—(50-Chick)
—complete 7.00

Every Buckeye Incubator and Brooder is complete with thermometer, lamp, etc., ready for use. Ask for Buckeye Catalogue, Free.

Leg Bands—Price, 12 for 15c; 100 for 75c; postpaid.

"Earthenware Drinking Fountains"—These are made and so constructed that they feed themselves. No danger of little chicks drowning; they have easy access, but cannot get into the opening. For yard purposes there are none better. Grown hens as well as the chicks have easy access, yet cannot soil the water.

Prices: Three-quart, 35c each; one-gallon, 50c each.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain—These fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain and are acknowledged to be the best in use.

Prices: Quart size, 25c; 2-quart size, 50c.

Incubator Thermometers—75c each, postpaid.

Porcelain Nest Eggs—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime.

Price, by mail, 5c each, 35c per doz.; by express, 2 for 5c., 25c. per doz.

Medical Nest Eggs—A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean.

Price, by mail, 7 c each, 78c per doz.; by express, each 5c, dozen 50c.

The Practical Egg Tester—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector.

Each, \$1.50

The X-Ray Egg Tester—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp.

Each, 25c; by mail, 35c

Standard Dry Food Hoppers—Made with two compartments. An economical feed box that prevents waste.

Price, 75c

Boston Dry Food Hopper—Is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action.

Price—Large size, for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size, for beef scrap, grit, etc., 90c; small chicken size, holds 1½ peck, \$1.00.

Sanitary Grit and Shell Boxes—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It keeps the feed fresh and sweet, and prevents all waste, thus increasing the profit.

Price, each, 50c

Mann's Green Bone Cutters—We confidently recommend these Bone Cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production.

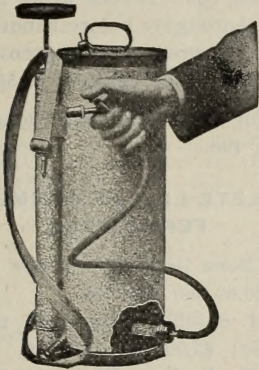
No. 5 B, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00

NEVER PLANT A CROP OF ANY KIND OF SEED WITHOUT FIRST TESTING THEM
FOR GERMINATION.

GARDEN REQUISITIES

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-



Compressed Air Sprayer.

wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Made of brass; capacity, $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; valves all metal.

Price, with automatic shut-off nozzle, \$7.00

BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.

Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. These pumps are excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely.

Price, 3.00; 4-ft. extension pipe, 30c extra.

HAND SPRAYER.

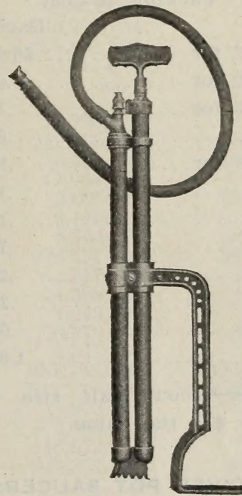
Very useful in small gardens, green-houses, for spraying house plants, for applying insecticides and disinfectants in poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist with no waste; does splendid work.

Price, by express or freight, 60c; brass tank, \$1.25.

BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.

Outfit A—Pump, with mechanical agitator, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.



Little Giant Pump.

PLANET JR. HAND TOOLS.

No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder—Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in a continuous row.

Price, \$10.00

No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow—Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc.

Price, \$10.50

No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe—Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters.

Price, \$6.50

No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow—Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter.

Price, \$6.50

GARDEN REQUISITES.—Continued.

PLANET JR. TOOLS.—Continued.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow—Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter.

Price, \$5.35

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe—Similar to No. 16, but without rakes.

Price, \$4.50

Firefly Garden Plow—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep.

Price, \$2.25

FLOWER POTS.

Packing at Cost.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 inch, 3 for.....	\$0.05	\$0.20
2½ inch, 2 for.....	.05	.25
3 inch, 3 for.....	.10	.35
4 inch .....	.05	.50
5 inch, 2 for.....	.15	.75
6 inch .....	.10	1.00
7 inch .....	.15	1.25
8 inch .....	.15	1.50
9 inch .....	.20	2.00
10 inch .....	.25	2.75
12 inch .....	.60	6.00
14 inch	1.00	....

Fern Pots—About half size of flower pots, prices are the same.

FLOWER POT SAUCERS.

Packing at Cost.

	Each.	Per Doz.
4 inch, 3 for.....	\$0.10	\$0.35
5 inch .....	.05	.50
6 inch .....	.05	.60
7 inch .....	.10	.75
8 inch .....	.10	1.00
9 inch .....	.15	1.50
10 inch .....	.20	2.00
12 inch .....	.25	2.50
14 inch .....	.40	4.00

STRAWBERRY SHOOKS OR DIRT BANDS.

Eggplants, Muskmelons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold

frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin the mout to one or two in each box. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves.

Price, 50c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000

Tacks for Dirt Band and Boxes—¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

COMPLETE LIST OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone or Meal—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Standard Soluble Guano—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Stern's R. B. Sup. Phos—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.50 per 11 lbs.

Champion Farmers' Choice—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Blood, Bone and Meat—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Acid Phosphate—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Kainit—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Vegetable Super-Phosphate, or Potato Fertilizer—5c per lb.; 6 lb. for 25c; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Land Plaster—5c per lb.; 6 lb. for 25c; \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Dissolved Bone—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Orange and Fruit Tree Fertilizer—10c per lb.; 3 lb. for 25c; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Muriate of Potash—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Potash—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Sulphuric Acid—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Muriatic Acid—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Ground Oyster Shells—5c per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c; \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

High-Grade Sugar Phosphate—10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

FARM PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Crop	Year	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
Animals	1910	Number	199,241,000	\$5,138,486,000
Apples	Census	Bushels	175,397,600	(a)
Apricots	Census	Bushels	2,642,128	(a)
Beans, Castor	Census	Bushels	143,388	134,084
Beans, Dry	Census	Bushels	5,064,490	7,633,636
Bees	Census	Swarms	4,109,626	10,186,513
Broom Corn	Census	Pounds	90,947,370	3,588,414
Butter	1905	Pounds	531,478,141	113,189,452
Cereals (b)	1908	Bushels	4,354,890,000	2,742,043,000
Cheese	1905	Pounds	317,144,872	28,611,760
Chicory	Census	Pounds	21,495,870	73,627
Cider	Census	Barrels	1,754,927	(a)
Cotton	1908	Pounds	6,336,072,211	551,283,282
Cotton Seed	1905	Tons	5,060,205	(c) 75,564,041
Flax Seed	1909	Bushels	25,856,000	39,466,000
Flowers, Plants	Census			18,758,864
Forest Products	Census			109,864,774
Fruits, Small	Census			25,029,757
Fruits, Sub-tropical	Census			8,227,838
Grapes	Census	Cental	13,009,841	(d) 14,090,234
Hay	1909	Tons	64,938,000	689,345,000
Hemp	Census	Pounds	11,750,630	546,338
Honey (e)	Census	Pounds	62,862,885	6,656,611
Hops	Census	Pounds	49,209,704	4,081,929
Milk (i)	Census	Gallons	7,265,804,304	
Molasses	Census	Gallons	6,312,809	788,990
Nursery Products	Census			10,123,873
Nuts (f)	Census			1,949,931
Onions	Census	Bushels	11,799,974	6,637,413
Orchard Products	Census	Bushels	212,365,600	(g) 83,750,961
Peaches and Nectarines	Census	Bushels	15,432,603	(a)
Peanuts	Census	Bushels	11,964,109	7,270,515
Pears	Census	Bushels	6,625,417	(a)
Peas, Dry	Census	Bushels	9,440,210	7,908,966
Plums and Prunes	Census	Bushels	8,764,032	(a)
Potatoes, Irish	1909	Bushels	376,537,000	206,545,000
Potatoes, Sweet	Census	Bushels	42,517,412	19,869,840
Rice, Cleaned	1909	Bushels	24,368,000	19,341,000
Seeds, Clover	Census	Bushels	1,349,209	5,359,578
Seeds, Flax	Census	Bushels	19,979,492	19,624,901
Seeds, Grass	Census	Bushels	3,515,869	2,868,839
Sugar, Beet	1908	Pounds	851,768,000	(k) 23,895,781
Sugar, Cane	1906	Pounds	544,320,000	(k) 28,804,608
Sugar, Maple	Census	Pounds	11,928,770	1,074,260
Syrup, Cane	Census	Gallons	2,056,611	1,562,451
Syrup, Sorghum	Census	Gallons	16,972,783	5,288,083
Tobacco	1909	Pounds	949,357,000	95,719,365
Vegetables, Miscellaneous	Census			113,644,398
Wool	1909	Pounds	328,110,749	88,829,746

(a) Included in orchard products. (b) Not including rice. (c) Based on average price paid by crushers. (d) Including value of raisins, wine, etc. (e) Including wax. (f) Not including peanuts. (g) Including value of cider, vinegar, etc. (i) \$472,276,783, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1900. (k) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined.

The Census of 1900 gave the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 5,739,657; value of farm property, \$20,514,001,838; land and improvements, \$13,114,492,056; buildings, \$3,660,198,191; implements and machinery, \$761,261,550; live stock, \$3,087,050,041; expenditures in 1889 for labor \$365,305,921; for fertilizers, \$54,783,757; number of farms operated by owners, 3,713,371; by cash tenants, 752,920; by share tenants, 1,273,366; by white persons, \$4,970,129; by negroes, 746,717. Value of farm products in 1909, estimated by Commissioner of Agriculture, \$8,760,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES, CENSUS OF 1900.

Domestic Animals.	Total		On Farms and Ranges		Not on Farms or Ranges	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Est Value
All Domestic Animals.						
Neat Cattle, Cows,	.....	\$3,193,856,459	.....	\$2,979,197,586	.....	\$214,658,873
Bulls, etc.	69,335,832	1,516,307,270	67,719,410	1,375,204,633	1,616,422	41,102,637
Horses and Colts.	21,203,901	1,050,526,967	18,267,020	896,513,217	2,936,881	154,013,750
Mules	3,438,523	207,274,557	3,264,615	196,222,053	173,908	11,052,504
Asses and Burros.	110,012	6,776,583	94,165	5,811,184	15,847	965,399
Sheep and Lambs.	61,735,014	170,881,743	61,503,713	170,203,119	231,301	678,624
Swine	64,686,155	238,686,872	62,868,041	231,978,031	1,818,114	6,708,841
Goats	1,948,952	3,402,467	1,870,599	3,265,349	78,353	137,118

1910: Number of horses, 21,040,000; sheep, 57,216,000; mules, 4,123,000; swine, 47,782,000; cattle, 69,080,000.

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